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U.S. Immigration commission, 1904-1910.

IMPORTING WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES

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A PARTIAL REPORT FROM THE IMMIGRATION
COMMISSION ON THE IMPORTATION AND
HARBORING OF WOMEN FOR
IMMORAL PURPOSES



PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

DECEMBER 10, 1909.—Referred to Committee on Immigration and ordered to be
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THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1909.

To the Sixty-first Congress:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Immigration Commission, a partial report to Congress on the Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes.

Respectfully,

W. P. DILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

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IMPORTATION AND HARBORING OF WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

I.

INTRODUCTION.

The importation and harboring of alien women and girls for immoral purposes and the practice of prostitution by them—the so-called “white-slave traffic”—is the most pitiful and the most revolting phase of the immigration question. It is in violation of the immigration law and of the treaty made with leading European powers.^a This business has assumed large proportions and it has been exerting so evil an influence upon our country that the Immigration Commission felt compelled to make it the subject of a thorough investigation. Since the subject is especially liable to sensational exploitation, it is important that the report be primarily a statement of undeniable facts which may form a basis of reasonable legislative and administrative action to lessen its evils.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was begun in November, 1907, under the active supervision of a special committee of the Immigration Commission; the work was conducted by a special agent in charge, with numerous assistants. Too much credit can not be given to the agents who independently planned details and with cheerful courage, even at the risk of their lives at times, secured the information. Several of the agents under various pretexts had to associate on friendly terms with the criminal procurers,^b importers,^c and pimps^d and their unfortunate or degraded victims when a discovery of their purposes might have resulted in their murder. One woman agent was attacked and beaten, escaping serious injury, if not murder, only with the greatest difficulty, and yet the next day she went cheerfully back to her work, though of course in another locality, where she was not known. Special information has been secured from men who had themselves acted as keepers of disorderly houses, from women who were managing them, from physicians who had practiced in them, from women who had formerly been prostitutes, and

^a See Appendixes I-A and I-B for the law and treaty covering this subject.

^b Procurer: A man or woman who induces another, by whatever means, to enter a house of prostitution or to subject herself to another in prostitution.

^c Importer: A man or woman who brings another into the country. He may be the procurer, or the keeper of a house, who has already arranged for her coming, but needs an agent to assist in entering the country.

^d Pimp: A man who wholly or in part lives upon the earnings of a girl or woman who practices prostitution. Usually he is supposed to give some protection and care in return.

from those who had been brought into the country for immoral purposes under false pretenses. These persons sometimes still continued their friendly relations with those engaged in prostitution and the importation of women, although they themselves have abandoned the life. Credit should also be given to the police, court officials, and business men whose circumstances were such that their cooperation was especially helpful.*

The investigation has covered the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Denver, Buffalo, Boston, and New Orleans. In some of these cities months have been given to making a thorough investigation; in others, only time enough to gain a general knowledge of conditions. The work has also been supplemented at times by arrests and prosecution in the courts.

In order to insure accuracy, care was first taken in the selection of agents and witnesses, but, beyond that, statements have invariably been checked by placing the work of one agent against that of another, by testing the reports through arrests and trials, and by documentary material. In certain cases, naturally, the commission has relied upon the statements of the agents and others, based upon their personal observations and knowledge.

No attempt has been made to investigate conditions in every important city. Enough evidence has been secured from localities sufficiently scattered with reference to women of different races and nationalities and living under different conditions to warrant the belief that further investigation as a basis for legislative and administrative action is not needed.

SOME TANGIBLE RESULTS.

It has been a source of satisfaction to the commission to know that while the purpose of the investigation has been primarily to secure a knowledge of conditions on which to base legislation, nevertheless it has been possible so to use these facts that justice could be meted out to some of these nefarious offenders and that results have been secured of substantial value in correcting evil conditions which had been discovered. In many instances when information had been secured regarding these criminal acts, it was necessary to delay the presentation of the facts to the prosecuting officers in order to prevent the discovery of the commission's agents by the criminals, thus checking the progress of the investigation. Later, however, both to test the reliability of the evidence secured and to bring offenders to justice as soon as it could properly be done, the evidence was laid before the proper officials in order that they might institute proceedings. In the city of New York one of the most unscrupulous and successful

* The agent in general charge of the field work of the investigation had previously had much experience as a probation officer and prosecutor of persons engaged in keeping disorderly houses. This agent's assistant also did excellent work in independent investigation and in preparation of the report. Several of the other investigators deserve the thanks of the commission and the public for their efficiency, but owing to the confidential nature of their work it is unwise to mention their names.

The cooperation of General Bingham, commissioner of police in New York City, and Mr. Arthur Woods, fourth deputy commissioner, in charge of the detective force, was particularly helpful in the East, while in Chicago the cooperation of Mr. Sims, the United States district attorney, and his assistants was absolutely essential to the success of the work.

importers and harborers, as the result of information supplied by the commission, plead guilty and was sentenced to prison, while several other cases were prosecuted by the district attorney which resulted in the breaking up of the houses and the discontinuance of the business, even though in two or three instances, in spite of favorable charges by the presiding judge, conviction was not secured on account of disagreement of the jury.

In Seattle a score or more of arrests were made and prosecutions instituted with which the commission's agents had a more or less close connection, while in Chicago the United States district attorney goes so far as to give credit to the agents of the commission for the remarkable success of numerous prosecutions instituted by him on their information. In a letter, printed in full in the note,^a to a member of the commission under date of February 3, 1909, he says:

Information and data furnished us and the assistance given to us by the special agents of the commission were invaluable. The cooperation of the commission made possible the institution and successful prosecution of many of the cases brought in this district. I have always felt that without the aid which the commission was able to give it would not have been possible for us to have accomplished what has been done.

^aDEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
826-833 Federal Building, Chicago, February 3, 1909.

In compliance with the suggestion that I furnish you with a statement of the work done by the United States attorney's office at Chicago, in connection with the prosecution of violations of section 3 of the act of July 1, 1907—the so-called "white-slave law"—I have the honor to state:

Reports of numerous violations of this law were first made to this office early in 1908 by slum workers and the members of charitable and humane organizations which labor in the red-light districts. As a result of preliminary investigations which I caused to be made, I reached the conclusion that the law was being violated on an extensive scale. Accordingly, in May, warrants were sworn out for the arrest of eight or ten keepers, charging them with the detention of alien girls. Notwithstanding the fact that this office exercised every precaution to keep the proposed arrests secret, the matter in some way leaked out, and when the deputy United States marshals went to the Twenty-second street district to make the arrests, all of the parties wanted had mysteriously disappeared. After making some ineffectual attempts to locate these parties, I reached the conclusion that without some specially trained force it would be practically impossible, with the regular force of the office, to secure successful results.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that you called at the office and advised me that you were in a position to turn over to me information which had been collected by the agents of the Immigration Commission, and also that the agents of the commission, who were at that time collecting data and information in this district, would turn the same over to us to aid us in the prosecutions. I found that the information which had been collected by the agents of the commission was exactly what we wanted, and acting on it a few days later we made several raids, which resulted in a large number of arrests. Since that time, largely as a result of the information which has been furnished us by the agents of the commission, we have made other arrests and have prosecuted a number of cases to a successful conclusion.

From what I know of the situation I am convinced that the prosecutions have had a most salutary effect, at least in this district. Of a large number of persons who a few months ago were actively engaged in the importation of alien women and girls for immoral purposes, some are serving sentences of imprisonment, others have forfeited bail and fled, and reliable information which comes to me is to the effect that no inconsiderable number have become so frightened at the prosecutions that they have abandoned their practices, left the city, and gone into other business.

It is also clear that the prosecutions have resulted in greatly reducing the number of alien women harbored in the establishments in the Chicago red-light districts. Information in my possession is to the effect that a considerable number of them have returned to the country whence they came, while others have gone to other States in the United States.

or the number of importers. The investigation covered only those known as public prostitutes, not those practicing prostitution clandestinely. In the judgment of practically everyone who has had an opportunity for careful judgment, the numbers imported run well into the thousands each year.

For the purpose of guiding legislation, however, of more importance than statistical numbering is the collection of information regarding individual cases which show the methods of recruiting women for importation, the skill employed in evading detection by officers of the law, the measures used in exploiting to the utmost the beauty and charm of the victims and the results of the traffic upon the women themselves and upon the community. Enough individual cases have been examined to form a basis for accurate judgment.*

RECRUITING.

The recruiting of alien women or girls to enter the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act, or to live in this country in violation of this provision of law, is carried on both here and abroad. The procurers, with cunning knowledge of human nature, play upon the weaknesses of vanity and pride, upon the laudable thrift and desire to secure a better livelihood, upon the praiseworthy trust and loyalty which innocent girls have for those to whom they have given their affection, even upon their sentiments of religion, to get their victims into their toils; and then in the pursuit of their purposes, with a cruelty at times fiendish in its calculating coldness and brutality, they exploit their attractions to the uttermost. If the woman is young and affectionate, as often happens, the procurer makes her acquaintance, treats her kindly, offers to assist her in securing a better livelihood. Her confidence and affection won, she is within his power, and is calculatingly led into a life of shame. If the procurer is a woman, the innocent girl is usually promised pleasant work for large pay.

In a large majority of cases, probably, the women imported contrary to the provisions of our law have already been leading an immoral life and are brought to this country to continue the life begun abroad. In many instances they believe that they can greatly improve their conditions, even though they recognize the power of the procurer.

IMPORTATION.

To secure entries into the country contrary to our law, these immoral women or the deluded innocent victims of the procurers are usually brought in as wives or near relatives of their importers. If they come with women, they are represented as either their maids or relatives. In the case of the Japanese, they often come to join a man to whom, in accordance with the customs of their country, they have been married by proxy. Many of these women come through the port of New York. Of late, many come by way of Canada. On the Pacific coast, San Francisco and Seattle are the chief ports of entry.

Generally these women come second class so as, first, to avoid the expense of first-class passage; second, to escape detection, as they would presumably be noticed as out of place in the first cabin. Care is usually taken to have them booked to some pretended relative or

friend, or to some person, presumably respectable, although in many instances, as will be seen, an examination of steamship manifests shows that sometimes they have been booked to disreputable places.

To escape the penalty of deportation, the confirmed alien prostitute is sometimes ready to marry an American citizen or often a pimp or procurer, and thus by procuring citizenship secure admittance and retain residence in the country. The detection of these frauds is extremely difficult.

Moreover, the immigration authorities are often at a loss to know how to settle the problem with wisdom and patriotism. Shall the immigration authorities debar from landing a young woman with child by an American citizen or a domiciled alien who is willing to marry her? Shall such a woman be debarred and returned to a life of shame when, if admitted, she may well look forward to a life of content and usefulness? Many foreigners would not consider her condition disgraceful if she marries the father of her child.

SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION.

Most pitiful for the women, and most brutal on the part of the men, are the methods employed for exploiting these women imported contrary to law, both those coming willingly to lead a vicious life and those lured into the country as innocent girls by deception and by their affections.

With rare exceptions not only the innocent women imported into this country, but the prostitutes as well, are associated with men whose business it is to protect them, direct them, and control them, and who frequently, if not usually, make it their business to plunder them unmercifully. A rigid administration of the law, driving girls out of disorderly houses, depriving them of their earnings on the streets, seems at times to drive the girls for protection and care into the clutches of the pimps, who as the price of their care take most or all their earnings; and now this system of subjection to a man has become common. The procurer or the pimp may put his woman into a disorderly house, sharing profits with the madam. He may sell her outright; he may act as an agent for another man; he may keep her, making arrangements for her hunting men. She must walk the streets and secure her patrons, to be exploited, not for her own sake but for that of her owner. Often he does not tell her even his real name. She knows his haunts, where she may send him word in case of arrest. She knows the place given her to which she must come every night and give him all her earnings. She must deny her importation, must lie regarding her residence, her address, and the time she has been in the country. If she tries to leave her man, she is threatened with arrest. If she resists, she finds all the men about her leagued against her; she may be beaten; in some cases when she has betrayed her betrayer she has been murdered.

When placed in a house she is sometimes kindly treated by her man and the madam under whom she works, provided she is submissive and attractive and profitable.

Her earnings may be large—ten times as much in this country as in eastern Europe. She may at times earn in one day from two to four times as much as her washerwoman can earn in a week, but of these earnings she generally gets practically nothing; if she is docile

and beautiful and makes herself a favorite with the madam, she may occasionally be allowed to ride in the parks handsomely dressed; she may wear jewelry to attract a customer; but of her earnings the madam will take one-half; she must pay twice as much for board as she would pay elsewhere; she pays three or four times the regular price for clothes that are furnished her; and when these tolls have been taken by the madam, little or nothing is left. She is usually kept heavily in debt in order that she may not escape; and besides that, her exploiters keep the books and often cheat her out of her rightful dues, even under the system of extortion which she recognizes.

Frequently she is not allowed to leave the house except in company with those who will watch her; she is deprived of all street clothing; she is forced to receive any visitor who chooses her to gratify his desires, however vile or unnatural; she often contracts loathsome and dangerous diseases and lives hopelessly on, looking forward to an early death.

RESULTS.

This importation of women for immoral purposes has brought into the country evils even worse than those of prostitution. In many instances the professionals who come have been practically driven from their lives of shame in Europe on account of their loathsome diseases; the conditions of vice obtaining there have even lowered the standard of degradation of prostitution formerly customary here. Unnatural practices are brought largely from Continental Europe, and the ease and apparent certainty of profit has led thousands of our younger men, usually those of foreign birth or the immediate sons of foreigners, to abandon the useful arts of life to undertake the most accursed business ever devised by man.

This traffic has intensified all the evils of prostitution which, perhaps more than any other cause, through the infection of innocent wives and children by dissipated husbands and through the mental anguish and moral indignation aroused by marital unfaithfulness, has done more to ruin homes than any other single cause.

This statement of the conditions found by the agents of the commission may seem strong. The more detailed statements of the facts, with evidence upon which they are made, will show that the picture is not painted in too dark colors and will make evident the necessity of remedial legislation to check the traffic, which, perhaps more than any other one thing, is a disgrace to American civilization.

II.

EXTENT OF TRAFFIC.

As was intimated in the introductory chapter, it is obviously impossible to secure figures showing the exact extent of the exploitation of women and girls in violation of the immigration act.

The annual reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration give some indication of the extent of this illegal importation, although of course only a small percentage of those arriving in this country are discovered and debarred at the port of entry or afterwards apprehended and deported. His reports, however, show that during the past five fiscal years, 1904 to 1908, 205 alien women were

prevented from entering the United States on the ground that they were prostitutes; 9 of these women were debarred in 1904, 24 in 1905, 30 in 1906, 18 in 1907, 124 in 1908.

During the same five years 49 persons were debarred because of their connection with the business of importing women for immoral purposes; 3 were debarred in 1904, 4 in 1905, 2 in 1906, 1 in 1907, 43 in 1908. The great increase in the number of those rejected in 1908 is doubtless due to the more stringent provisions of the new law of February 20, 1907, and particularly to the greater care of the immigration officials.

According to the reports of the Bureau of Immigration, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 130 aliens were deported because of violations of section 3 of the immigration act. These figures indicate that the number of cases deported is greater than the number debarred. It is, of course, easier to secure evidence of women actually engaged in prostitution within a period of three years from the date of their entry than to determine at the time of their arrival that they are imported for such purposes.

In 1909 a more rigorous policy was adopted by the bureau. Under an order of March 18, 1908, immigration officials, especially selected because of their qualifications, were assigned specifically to this work in different sections of the country, with instructions to canvass actively their respective districts for aliens subject to arrest and deportation for this cause. Naturally it would take these officials some time to get into touch with the situation, but even so, the results were very noticeable. The following table shows the number of arrests and deportations from January 1 to July 1, 1909. The increase in May and June over the preceding months is very striking and gratifying.

Arrests and deportations.

	Arrests.	Deportations.
1909.		
January.....	73	• 32
February.....	73	• 32
March.....	75	• 33
April.....	80	33
May.....	133	41
June.....	103	102

•Average.

Of course, the number of deportations is much smaller than that of the arrests, because the effectiveness of the law, so far as deportations are concerned, has been very greatly lessened by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Keller case,^a in which the court declared unconstitutional that portion of the law under which persons were prosecuted for "harboring" alien women for immoral purposes. Naturally it is much more difficult to weave a chain of evidence about an importer or procurer than to convict a person of "harboring." In consequence, convictions are not so frequent.

The records of the Bureau of Immigration show that more prostitutes and procurers are arrested and deported from the port of New

^a 213 U. S. Supreme Court, 138.

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York than from any other port. Next in importance comes Montreal, Canada, representing the port of entry of Quebec, and then, in order, Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal., San Antonio, Tex., Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, and so on.

The reports of the Commissioner of Immigration do not show the nationality or race of either the prostitute or the procurer debarred or deported under the law.

NATIONALITY.

The records of Ellis Island, the most important port, show during the period from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, the following results:

Nationality.	Prostitutes at time of entry.	Began prostitution after entry.	Total.
French	15	31	46
Hebrews	1	12	13
Germans	7	6	13
Italians	4	6	10
	27	55	82

Not more than 3 women of any other nationality of a total of 93 were deported during that period.

During the period from November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909, an agent of the Immigration Commission examined all alien women convicted in the night court of the city of New York of soliciting on the streets and of being inmates of disorderly houses. Out of the total number convicted, 48 out of 61 who had been in the country four years or less, according to the data secured by this agent, were liable to deportation under the provisions of section 3. Table I shows the number of convictions by general nativity and race during the period from November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909.

TABLE I—*Disorderly house and soliciting cases in the night court of New York from November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909.*

[This table includes those fined, held, sent to workhouse, or reprimanded.]

General nativity and race.	Number.	General nativity and race.	Number.
Native born.....	1,512	Foreign born—Continued.	
Foreign born:		Magyar.....	9
African, negro.....	1	Mexican.....	3
Canadian, French.....	1	Polish.....	10
Croatian.....	1	Scandinavian.....	9
Danish.....	2	Scotch.....	4
Dutch.....	2	Slovak.....	1
English.....	19	Spanish.....	3
Finnish.....	1	Swedish.....	1
Flemish.....	6		
French.....	154	Total foreign born.....	581
German.....	69		
Hebrew.....	225	Grand total.....	2,093
Irish.....	29		
Italian—			
North.....	5		
South.....	26		

The record was kept carefully for the last month of this period, so as to be sure that the same person was not counted more than once, even though she may have been arrested and convicted several times. This table shows the number of those convicted during this month by general nativity and race, and as indicated shows the number of different persons.

TABLE II.—*Disorderly house and soliciting cases in the night court of New York from February 16 to March 15, 1909.*

[This table includes those fined, held, sent to workhouse, and reprimanded.]

General nativity and race.	Number.	General nativity and race.	Number.
Native born.....	166	Foreign born—Continued.	
Foreign born:		Magyar.....	4
Danish.....	1	Polish.....	2
Dutch.....	1	Scotch.....	1
English.....	4	Spanish.....	1
French.....	13	Swedish.....	1
German.....	8	Total foreign born.....	74
Hebrew.....	23	Grand total.....	240
Irish.....	9		
Italian south.....	6		

Appendix II gives the date of the last arrival in the United States of foreign-born persons convicted in the night court of New York of practicing prostitution in disorderly houses and of soliciting, from November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909. This includes those fined, held, sent to workhouse, or reprimanded. It will be noted that very few of those convicted acknowledge that they have arrived in this country within a period of three years. Such acknowledgment would of course subject them to deportation. Most of them apparently find it safer to name a period of from five to ten years. The figures are not to be looked upon as exact, but rather as indicating the knowledge of the law and of means adopted to evade it.

As already intimated, these figures clearly represent but a small percentage of the number of persons engaged in violating the law. This would be presumed by anyone at all familiar with the conditions, and from the nature of the business itself. The police and the social workers in the various cities all agree with this opinion.

The figures do indicate probably somewhat the nationality and race of those engaged in the business, as shown by the records of the night court of the city of New York. Tables 1 and 2 give a fairly accurate indication of natives and aliens, showing the number of convictions. In that way they may be some indication of the relative numbers of the nationalities and races of persons practicing prostitution on the streets of New York City; but even in that respect they are liable to be misleading, inasmuch as the number of persons brought to the court-house would doubtless depend somewhat upon the section of the city in which the arrests were made, and somewhat upon the skill of the persons concerned in evading arrest or in dealing with the police.

No indication is found in any of the tables as to whether the women convicted began the practice of prostitution after they had arrived in this country or whether they were already professional street walkers before arrival. If, instead of judging by the statistics, we

were to take the opinions of our agents, secured by talking with the women, with the police, and with others familiar with the situation, it seems probable that the percentage of French women who practiced prostitution before arrival in this country, as compared with their total number, is decidedly larger than the percentage of Hebrews who have engaged in that business before coming. Apparently the activity of the Jewish procurers and pimps in seducing young girls to turn them into this life in this country is greater than that of the French, whereas the French are somewhat more willing to adopt the bolder and perhaps on the whole more profitable plan of importing women who are already familiar with the life.

III.

RECRUITING.

RECRUITING OF IMMORAL WOMEN.

Of far greater significance than the fact that the national law concerning the importation of alien women and girls has been violated are the facts showing the methods employed and the inadequacy of the law itself to protect our country against such importation. But even before a consideration of the specific methods of evading the law, or a discussion of the system used in the exploitation of these women, it is important to understand the way in which they are recruited to enter the country or to live here in violation of law.

In this connection, also, it is obviously impossible to give statistics showing whether the greater number are recruited abroad, or whether they are induced or compelled to enter the business after their arrival in the United States. In either case the methods of recruiting do not differ materially. Though in all probability many are innocent, the majority of women and girls who are induced to enter this country for immoral purposes have already entered the life at home and come to this country as they would go elsewhere, influenced primarily by business considerations. They believe they can make higher profits here. According to reports made by Marcus Braun, a special agent of the Bureau of Immigration, who investigated in Europe the exportation of women to America for immoral purposes, there is a practical certainty of greatly increased earnings. So far as the more degraded women in eastern and southeastern Europe—Poland, Roumania, and elsewhere—are concerned, the earnings would probably be from five to ten times as much. On the other hand, the opportunities of their securing any material share of their earnings for their own uses is no greater, possibly not so great.

With this class of women the women procurers are probably almost as successful as the men. They call the attention of the girls to the attractiveness of a voyage abroad, to the new and interesting experiences to be met with in a new country, and especially to the greatly increased earnings and the consequent opportunities to gratify their desires for luxury and display.

RECRUITING OF INNOCENT GIRLS.

To the innocent girls the woman procurer has only the inducement of work, and usually work of a menial nature, though at higher pay than that to which the girl has been accustomed at home. In one

instance a girl left her home in Europe with the consent of her parents to act as maid to the woman procurer; and there are doubtless numerous instances in which women, sometimes those of a better class, such as nurses, are offered good positions at high pay.

The investigation leads the commission to the belief, however, that more of the recruiting of innocent young girls in Europe is done by men procurers than by women; and possibly even with the women of the professional class they may be somewhat more successful, as while they can promise just as much in the way of pleasure and pay as can the woman procurer, they can also probably lead the woman to believe that they can assure them better protection and a greater security in the evasion of the law.

Correspondence captured in raids instituted by agents of the commission shows some of these methods of recruiting. These letters are extremely valuable "human documents" relating to persons of the class in question. The men seem to feel affection for their children; they talk tenderly with reference to the fortunes or misfortunes of their mothers or relatives; they send polite greetings to one another and to their friends. At the same time they discuss the characteristics of the women in question with the same coolness that they would name the good points of a horse or a blooded dog which they have for sale.

An absolutely new number—tall, handsome of figure and body, 20 years and 6 months old. She wants to earn money.^a

The brother of Antoine and Pierre, nicknamed, "dealers in live stock." I do not want to ask any favors of them; they are great rascals.

A woman the like of whom you can never find; young, beautiful, most * * * and who fully decided to leave. You can well understand I gave them a song and dance. * * * Without praising her highly, she is as beautiful as it is possible to find in this world, and I hope she will serve your purpose well. * * * I will send you her photograph. Her beautiful teeth alone are worth a million.

Far more pitiful, however, are the cases of the innocent girls. A French girl seized in a raid of a disorderly house in Chicago stated to the United States authorities that she was approached when she was but 14 years of age; that her procurer promised her employment in America as a lady's maid or a companion at wages far beyond any that she could ever hope to get in France; that she came with him to the United States, and upon her arrival in Chicago was sold into a house of ill fame.

The testimony taken in a typical case in Seattle in 1909 shows some of the methods used in recruiting their victims by those engaged in the traffic. Flattery, promises of work, love-making, promise of marriage to a wealthy person, seduction without marriage, kind treatment for a month or two, then travel with the procurer as wife, continual deception, then an explanation to a girl of only 17 of the life awaiting her, which in her innocence she could not understand, then experience in a house of ill fame in Montreal, Canada, then personal brutality, even physical violence, taking every cent of the hard-earned money, transportation to Vancouver, to Prince Rupert, to Alaska, and to Seattle, in every city forced to earn money in a shameful life, with total earnings of more than \$2,000, none of which she was able to retain, then release by arrest and readiness to be deported if only the story of her shame can be

^a See Appendix III-A for letters in full.

kept from father and mother, sisters and brothers. This is but one of many such cases.^a

Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney in Chicago, makes the following statement, the evidence for which is on file in his office:

The hirelings of this traffic are stationed at certain points of entry in Canada where large numbers of immigrants are landed to do what is known in their parlance as "cutting-out work." In other words, these watchers for human prey scan the immigrants as they come down the gangplank of a vessel which has just arrived and "spot" the girls who are unaccompanied by fathers, mothers, brothers, or relatives to protect them. The girl who has been spotted as a desirable and unprotected victim is properly approached by a man who speaks her language and is immediately offered employment at good wages, with all expenses to the destination to be paid by the man. Most frequently laundry work is the bait held out, sometimes housework or employment in a candy shop or factory.

The object of the negotiations is to "cut out" the girl from any of her associates and to get her to go with him. Then the only thing is to accomplish her ruin by the shortest route. If she can not be cajoled or enticed by the promises of an easy time, plenty of money, fine clothes, and the usual stock of allurements—or a fake marriage—then harsher methods are resorted to. In some instances the hunters really marry their victims.

As to the sterner methods, it is, of course, impossible to speak explicitly beyond the statement that intoxication and drugging are often resorted to as a means to reduce the victims to a state of helplessness, and sheer physical violence is a common thing.

Those who recruit women for immoral purposes watch all places where young women are likely to be found under circumstances which will give them a ready means of acquaintance and intimacy, such as employment agencies, immigrant homes, moving-picture shows, dance halls, sometimes waiting rooms in large department stores, railroad stations, manicuring and hairdressing establishments. The men watching such places are usually suave in manner, well dressed, and prosperous looking. They become acquainted as intimately as possible with the young aliens, then use every conceivable method of betraying them.

Many of the girls now engaged in prostitution have told agents of the commission of the desire of procurers and disorderly-house keepers to obtain innocent young girls. They consider them particularly desirable because they have no pimp to demand a share of their earnings or to remove them from the disorderly house at will, and they will last longer, and therefore be more profitable. The proprietor of such a house will even pay a large price for such a girl. Among the papers taken from the Dufaur house, Chicago, in June, 1908, was a letter from a man in London asking Dufaur to send \$200 for the passage of himself and woman from London to Chicago, and a receipt showing that the money had been received from Dufaur.

Another letter was from a woman in Brussels addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Dufaur asking if they had a place for the writer's 18-year-old sister who wished to come to America.^b Still other evidence showed that Dufaur had paid \$1,000 for an exceptionally attractive girl.

^a This testimony is filed in the office of the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington. A copy containing the more essential points is found in Appendix 3B.

^b These letters are on file in the office of the United States district attorney in Chicago.

IV.

METHODS OF IMPORTATION.

METHODS OF BOOKING.

When women are brought into the country for immoral purposes, usually they come either as wives or relatives of men accompanying them; as maids or relatives of women accompanying them; as women entering alone, booked to friends or relatives or to a home, and representing themselves as looking for work; as wives coming to men supposed to be their husbands or, in the case of Japanese, their proxy husbands.^a

As explained in the note, some Japanese women doubtless come to this country to meet their proxy husbands when their purposes are entirely legal and proper; but it can be readily seen how liable the custom is to abuse, and in the opinion of the immigrant inspectors a large majority of the women coming in this way are intended for purposes of prostitution. If, however, the marriage ceremony is duly performed, the officials feel that nothing more can be done. It is practically impossible to prove the intention before the fact.

Some light is shed on the methods employed by Japanese in two letters from persons in Japan to men in Portland, Oreg., in 1908. (See Appendix IV-I A.)

Chinese women can enter this country under the law only when appearing as wives or daughters of the Chinese men who are of the admitted classes, such as merchants, students, travelers, government officials. Doubtless in many instances women are brought in as wives of members of these exempt classes, and are then sold to keepers of houses. Under the conditions ruling in the Chinese quarters of our cities, such women become really slaves; doubtless in many cases they have been slaves at home. Unless they are redeemed through

^a In both China and Japan it is a well-known custom for marriage to be arranged by the parents or trusted relatives or friends of the contracting parties without the parties having seen each other before the ceremony. In fact, in many localities in certain social circles it is considered scarcely proper for the contracting parties to have had any personal acquaintance before the marriage. In Japan, if for any reason it is not convenient for both of the parties to be present at the marriage ceremony, one or both of them may be represented by a friend standing as his proxy. It is a custom for Japanese men residing in the United States thus to contract marriages with women in Japan, they sending their photographs and receiving those of their intended brides, so that they have in this way a picture acquaintance. The marriage is then consummated in Japan by a friend of the groom taking the pledges for the husband. This marriage is legal under the Japanese law. When such a marriage has been contracted, the bride comes to America to meet her husband, whom she has known before only by reputation and whom she has seen only by photograph. It is a custom in at least several of the United States ports for the immigration authorities to require a marriage under the laws of the United States before the woman married in this way is permitted to land. Persons familiar with the Japanese law have in many instances argued that this second marriage under the laws of the United States gives no additional validity to the marriage, and that the insistence upon such a second marriage is disrespectful to a sister nation. On the other hand, the immigration authorities have felt that this, at any rate, secured a legal marriage in certain cases where, without such a ceremony, it might well be that the woman was being imported for the purposes of prostitution. To give additional security in such cases it is necessary to insist that the alleged husband shall be able to establish his good standing in the American city in which he lives.

purchase by some man who is ready to marry them their position is practically that of permanent slavery, although theoretically they are allowed in certain instances to earn the money for the purchase of their liberty. Under the methods of exploitation followed in Chinese houses, as well as those kept by others, such self-purchase is, however, almost, if not quite, impossible.

A plan followed frequently in importing Japanese women for immoral purposes is to marry them upon their arrival to Japanese men whose status as native Americans has been established. In some instances Americans pretend to marry Japanese girls in Japan and bring them into America as their wives. Doubtless these cases are rare.

In the majority of the cases investigated by the agents of the commission the women imported in violation of section 3 of the immigration law traveled second class on the steamers, with the exception sometimes of Chinese and Japanese. The reasons for the selection of the second class of passage are: First, the saving of expense, and second, the less likelihood of detection, since their appearance would often show that they were out of place in the first cabin.

Shrewd importers do not usually bring in alien women and girls on third-class tickets, because the inspection of third-class passengers on both railroads and steamers is stricter than that of second and first class passengers, although the law is the same for all. Every alien woman entering for the first time, traveling alone third class, booked for New York, is supposed to be detained at Ellis Island until she is called for by some relative or friend. If the relative or friend fails to appear, the woman is then often discharged to one of the immigrant homes which assumes the responsibility of finding her friends or of assisting her to find a suitable place to live. If she is booked to any place outside of New York or its immediate vicinity she is seldom detained for further inquiry.

The examination of manifests at Ellis Island by the agents of the commission proved that earlier many women who gave as addresses well-known disorderly houses in the city of New York had been admitted without serious difficulty; also several women who were booked for Seattle and San Francisco, and gave addresses in the districts where the prostitutes lived. It is plain that within the last one or two years there has been much greater care taken in this regard.

A letter addressed to a member of the commission from an employee of the immigration service in the Department of Commerce and Labor gives a list of 25 women whose baggage was sent to one of the best known French resorts—the so-called French Club, at 124 West Twenty-ninth street—although the passengers themselves were often manifested to other places. In September, 1907, the character of the house became clearly known, and since then such manifestings have ceased. The house was broken up at the time the Immigration Commission closed its investigation. (See Appendix IV-A for copy of letter.)

MARRIAGE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In certain cases where there seemed some doubt regarding admission, the immigration authorities have permitted women who may technically at least be subject to deportation under the law to remain

in this country if they marry American citizens. In some instances the woman has been allowed to stay if she married the person to whom she was booked, even though the man was a foreigner. There is every reason to believe that this device is followed by professional prostitutes who have no intention whatever of giving up their practices or of making a home for the man whom they marry. Presumably in many such instances the man is himself a pimp, and is taking the risk of bigamy, having already been married. Some striking instances of this kind are given in affidavits taken from the last annual report of the commissioner of police of the city of New York, and printed in Appendix IV-B.

DIFFICULTIES OF DETECTION.

It is often extremely difficult to prove the illegal entrance of either women or procurers. The inspector has to judge mainly by their appearance and the stories they tell. Two French procurers and pimps bringing girls with them were, in 1908, detained at Ellis Island because they claimed to be chauffeurs and appeared to be entering in violation of the contract-labor law. At length, however, they were allowed to land, and went direct to the French headquarters named above, telling the story to their fellow-criminals, and joking at the expense of the immigration officials.

On the Canadian border some two years ago an immigration inspector stopped by mistake the wife of a prominent citizen of one of our leading commercial cities, a woman against whose character suspicion had never been raised. The inspector was judging merely by her appearance and manner in replying to his questions. Fortunately the inspector in charge learned her name and standing before she was given the reason for her detention. An excuse was made, with a polite apology for the inconvenience caused, and she went on, not knowing why she had been stopped. If such mistakes were committed frequently, the service would soon be discredited. An inspector is not likely to run the risk. The possibility of such mistakes permits almost any reasonably well-behaved woman with some ingenuity in framing skillful answers to the usual inquiries to enter the United States, whatever her character. The higher the social standing the woman seems to have, the more cautious the inspector is about causing her unnecessary delay and trouble.

In Appendix IV-C are given other cases showing the difficulty of discovering the prostitute, and indicating the need of attempting to follow up in many instances cases that have seemed doubtful to the immigration authorities.

DIFFICULTY OF DETERMINING MODE OF PROCEDURE.

In addition to the difficulty of detecting those who are violating the law is the difficulty of determining under some circumstances the best course of action. There was the case of a Norwegian, resident in one of our northwestern cities for seven years, who had acquired property valued at several thousand dollars and had taken out his first naturalization papers. His wife died leaving him two young daughters. He returned to Norway, and brought back with him a young woman whom he declared he intended to marry after reaching his home in the West. At the port of entry it was discovered

that the woman was pregnant. The man stated that they had not been married in Norway because of the difficulty of proving at that distance the death of his wife and of securing necessary papers. The woman, examined separately, confirmed his story throughout, and also said that she expected to be married as soon as they reached his home. The immigration officials had to decide whether either of these parties should be debarred from landing and whether the woman was being imported for immoral purposes. The man acknowledged that he had purchased her ticket and was paying her expenses. They held that if proof could be furnished by telegraph that the man was a widower, as alleged, and apparently a respectable citizen in the community in which he lived, and if the couple would be married in the presence of the immigration authorities, they might be admitted.

Some of the correspondence captured show the care taken by the importers in dressing their women well, in coaching the girls regarding the people to whom they are booked as relatives, and also the great care taken by the alleged relatives, on their arrival, to make their stories meet. In Appendix IV-D is given such a letter, together with a copy of the examination of the case at Ellis Island. The reading of this case, in connection with the fact that the information contained in the letter had already been called to the attention of the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, would seem to show in that particular case either a notable laxity on the part of the board of inquiry or some carelessness in reporting to the board the suspicious circumstances under which the alien was coming.

In fact, the great difficulty of enforcing the law is shown by the evidence given. It would seem imperative that the immigration officials not merely question the persons concerned in the suspected cases, but also trace afterwards a certain number of cases, from time to time, in order to familiarize themselves somewhat better with the character of certain employment agencies and other places of doubtful character. The Bureau of Immigration has already taken some steps in this direction, but it would seem very desirable that at our leading ports of entry there be kept lists brought up to date of the most noteworthy houses and even of the best-known streets where the business of prostitution is conducted, not merely in New York, but in a number of the leading cities of the country. Of course it would be comparatively easy to evade the law by giving still other addresses and booking the people to other near-by small towns. But the only remedy for the existing state of affairs is the possibility of lessening the extent of the evil by eternal vigilance and by the vigorous prosecution of the cases found. Its absolute eradication is hardly to be expected.

In order to test this matter of deception the agents of the Immigration Commission traced as best they could 65 alien women who arrived at New York from Europe in January, 1908. The results were as follows: Thirty were found to be living under proper conditions; 9 were traced to the address given on the manifest, but had moved; 5 could not be found, as no address was given on the manifest; 8 more could not be found, because the numbers given were not correct; 9 addresses given were tried, but the girls could not be located, the people of the house having never heard of them; 3 of the girls found were living under very suspicious conditions, namely: One Irish girl was booked to a Greek; a Russian girl was

booked to a man alleged to be her uncle; but later found to be no relative of hers—the man was a typical Jew pimp, and refused to give the girl's present address; a Polish girl, 19 years of age, came with a man who married her just before she sailed, but who already had a wife in this country.

V.

SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION.

METHODS OF PLACING GIRL.

The strongest appeal to the instincts of humanity in every right-minded person is made by a consideration of the brutal system employed by these traffickers in every way to exploit their victims, the hardened prostitute as well as the innocent maiden. The methods probably are not essentially different in the houses of prostitution filled with American girls, or on the part of the pimps who are exploiting them, from that obtaining in houses filled with foreign girls lately imported, or the foreign women on the streets whose knowledge of English is barely enough to enable them to give an invitation. It is probable that a somewhat larger proportion of the American girls are free from the control of a master; and yet, according to the best evidence obtainable—according to the stories of the women themselves and the keepers of houses—nearly all the women now engaged in this business in our large cities are subject to pimps to whom they give most of their earnings, or else they are under the domination of keepers of houses, a condition which is practically the same.

As has been already intimated, the motive dominating the procurer and pimp is that of commercial profit; the first thing to be done when a woman is imported is to place her where she can make money for him quickly and plentifully. The man or woman bringing her into the country may—

Take her with him to a lodging house or boarding house where he lives, engaging another room elsewhere where she may take men.

Put her into a disorderly house. If the house is not his own, he usually shares profits with the manager and reserves the right to remove his woman.

Sell her to the keeper of a disorderly house, or to a pimp, or to some intermediary.

Turn her over to his principal, if he has been acting merely as agent.

It is the business of the man who controls the woman to provide police protection, either by bribing the police not to arrest her, or in case of arrest to secure bail, pay the fine, etc., to make all business arrangements, to decide what streets, restaurants, dance halls, saloons, and similar places she shall frequent. If she is a foreigner, she is taught where to solicit, what expressions to use, where to take her men, how much to charge, and other like information. Above all, she is compelled to learn that she must give all her earnings to her man, and receive neither protection nor help from anyone else, and especially never to betray her man. As a precaution, he seldom tells her his real name, giving her only the name by which the police or his fellows know him—as "Red Sam," "Blink." The French

have often very expressive titles, such as "Albert le Belge," "Louis L'Escalier," "Henri le Juif," "Frederick le Voleur," "George le Tête de Veau," "Carl le Terreur des Jeunes Filles," and "Maurice le Cocher."

The woman is told where she can find her pimp in case of need, at club, saloon, or gambling room; and she knows, of course, the place which stands for her home. She is expected every night to give him all her earnings. In some instances she is placed under the care of a woman of experience who teaches her the trade. She is invariably warned of the danger of deportation and instructed what lies to tell if she is arrested, in order to avoid deportation.

A young girl when first entering the life is very likely soon to become pregnant. Frequently, usually perhaps, abortion is performed. Otherwise she is usually compelled to continue her work as long as possible; then, after discharge from a hospital, to give her child to a foundling asylum.* If she tries to leave her man and get legitimate work, usually he threatens her by saying that he will tell her employer what her life has been—a measure sufficient to cause the loss of her place. Sometimes he beats her. If she betrays him, sometimes he kills her. This is the history of many alien girls, some scores of whom have been interviewed by the commission's agents in courts, in penal institutions, and in maternity hospitals.

THE CONTROL OF THE GIRLS.

The control of the man over his girl is explained in part by her real affection for him (he has often been her first lover), by the care which he gives her, by the threats which he makes against her, by even his brutality, and often beyond that there are many things that serve to make her condition helpless and hopeless. An innocent girl often revolts bitterly against the life and refuses to submit until compulsion is used. Then for a considerable length of time the man finds it necessary to watch her carefully until at length she is "broken in"—the technical expression. After that, if she tries to escape, he may apply for aid to almost any other pimp in any city in the United States. These men are constantly traveling; they frequent the same clubs, and are in close correspondence. If she has been seen by other men they make a business of remembering her, and her photograph, in case of escape, would be sent to other places. Not only do they wish to help one another, but they wish also to impress upon their own women the difficulties and danger of attempting to escape. In many cases it appears as if the police made little effort to assist the girls; for in many cases it is their business to know every prostitute who comes to town, and they doubtless would be called upon if the girl felt that they would be of assistance. Instead of feeling safe with the police they are usually threatened with the police by their pimps and sometimes they are arrested and punished on some false complaint. Not only the keepers of disorderly houses, but even saloon keepers and the keepers of the "hotels" patronized by people of this class, naturally side with the men. All the women

* The lying-in hospital in the city of New York has on an average six unmarried immigrant women confined each week.

known by the girl are either unwilling or powerless to help her. Moreover, the alien woman is ignorant of the language of the country, knows nothing beyond a few blocks of the city where she lives, has usually no money, and no knowledge of the rescue homes and institutions which might help her. If she has been here long enough and has learned, through suffering, to become resourceful, possibly how to keep secretly a little money for herself, she has often become so nervously weakened, so morally degraded, that she can not look beyond to any better life, and apparently even loses desire for any change.

According to those best informed, a very large proportion of the pimps living in the United States are foreigners. Arrests made during the investigation of men violating section 3 include the following nationalities: Egyptian, French, Chinese, Belgian, Spanish, Japanese, Greek, Slavish, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian. The French, as a rule, import women of their own nationality. The Jews often import or harbor Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Polish, or German women, usually doubtless of their own race. The Japanese import their own women and apparently seldom harbor others, while the Chinese import their own women, but frequently harbor Americans also.

There has been much talk in the newspapers of a great monopolistic corporation whose business it is to import and exploit these unfortunate women, trafficking in them from country to country. The commission has been unable to learn of any such corporation and does not believe in its existence. Doubtless the importers and pimps have a wide acquaintance among themselves, and doubtless in many instances they have rather close business relations one with another; and inasmuch as all are criminals anyone escaping arrest can naturally appeal to another anywhere in the country for protection. Even a pimp whom he has never seen will give him shelter if he comes with a proper introduction. There are two organizations of importance, one French, the other Jewish, although as organizations they do not import. Apparently they hate each other; but their members would naturally join forces against the common enemy.

In several cities there are French headquarters—that is, a meeting place where the French importers, procurers, and pimps congregate, receive their mail, transact business, drink, gamble, and amuse themselves in other ways. Through these mutual acquaintanceships, sustained by common interests and a knowledge of their common affairs, they assist one another in the business. Sometimes small groups of individuals are organized to assist one another for a time, each going abroad in turn to send or bring girls into the United States. One combination discovered was formed between a fugitive from justice in Paris, a man in Seattle, and another in Chicago, the man in Paris supplying girls to the Northwest through Seattle and Chicago. Six of the foreigners deported from New York for violation of section 3 of the immigration act during the period of the investigation had criminal records abroad. One had been a life convict for murder in a French penal colony.

There are large numbers of Jews scattered throughout the United States, although mainly located in New York and Chicago, who seduce and keep girls. Some of them are engaged in importation, but apparently they prey rather upon young girls whom they find on the

street, in the dance halls, and similar places, and whom, by the methods already indicated—love-making and pretenses of marriage—they deceive and ruin. Many of them are petty thieves, pickpockets, and gamblers. They have also various resorts where they meet and receive their mail, transact business with one another, and visit. Perhaps the best-known organization of this kind throughout the country was one legally incorporated in New York in 1904 under the name of the New York Independent Benevolent Association.*

As stated in their certificate of incorporation, the objects were benevolent, providing for a weekly payment to sick members and for burial. They had a cemetery lot in Flatbush where members were buried. According to the information received, the main object of the association was to assist its members, many of whom were keepers of disorderly houses, pimps, or procurers, in carrying on their business, and especially in defeating the law. When one was arrested for committing a crime, money was raised to assist him. Money was raised also for protection fees. Although the organization did not import women, many of its members did. They had regular meetings in New York City for the transaction of business, but their members were widely scattered, even as far as Victoria and Vancouver. The following is a copy of a printed card sent to members to attend the funeral of a well-known prostitute who had been murdered. Talk among the pimps and prostitutes in resorts in the neighborhood in the presence of one of our agents showed that the people of her class believed that she had been murdered because she had discarded her pimp.

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

BROTHER: You are requested to attend the funeral to our deceased sister, Katie Polta, which will take place on Wednesday, April 15, 1908, at 1 o'clock sharp, from the morgue, Twenty-sixth street.

For not attending, \$2 fine.

By order of the president:

J. SCHLIFKA, *Secretary*.

The procurers and pimps of other nationalities are fewer in number, and the commission has not discovered regularly organized clubs among them, although doubtless they have their meeting places. There seems to be a number of Italian pimps scattered throughout the country who are apparently vicious and criminal. They at times have in their control women of other nationalities, and some of them seem to be more feared by their women than those of other nationalities.

THE WOMEN IN THE HOUSES.

When the alien woman does not live with her man nor solicit upon the streets, she usually becomes an inmate of a disorderly house, being often placed there by her man who himself receives her share of her earnings. In the house she undergoes, of course, the same treatment as that which the native woman receives, with even less opportunity of defending herself, because of her lack of knowledge of the language and the customs of the country. This ignorance

*The commission has a copy of the articles of incorporation of this association which would in themselves give no inkling of the nature of the corporation. The information has been secured in part from Jews who have themselves been active members of the association.

and her lack of friends make it practically impossible for her to escape. Her street clothes are often taken from her and locked up. Her jewelry is taken and not returned. The clothes supplied her can be used only in such a house. The money received from her customers is given to the manager of the house, she receiving a check for each dollar turned in. In most of the establishments discovered the woman was allowed to believe that she was credited on the books of the house with one-half of her earnings. If she were under the control of the proprietor, that remained to her credit. If she were placed there by a pimp, her share would regularly be paid to him.

From her half of her earnings are taken: The cost of importing and procuring her, her living expenses, physician's fees and medicines, fines, and her clothing for house wear.

For all these items she is charged exorbitant rates. Her half, therefore, with these items deducted, is sometimes small. Usually the keeper plays also upon her vanity if she wishes to go out of the house, supplying her with street clothes at exorbitant prices, with jewelry, and with money for spending, so as to keep her always in debt to the house, even though she is making a large sum of money. Usually these women have not the gift of saving. They are not businesslike and can be readily kept in debt. They are made to believe often that if they escape without payment they will be captured, exposed, and arrested; and they are beaten and threatened, sometimes with murder, if they attempt to escape.

One girl swears that she was scared, slapped, threatened with arrest, and even with murder; that they kept all her money, never giving her any. She states further that all her letters from her mother were opened; that she had no clothes; that none were bought for her; that they took her jewelry, worth some \$1,500, and never returned it; and that they had frightened her so that she told an inquiring policeman that she was well treated.^a

In many cases the inmate of a disorderly house, like the prostitute who lives with her pimp, becomes so weakened and degraded that she has no desire to lead a respectable life thereafter. In Appendix V-A are printed several letters seized in raids upon these houses or handed to our agents which show clearly the workings of the system.

Mr. Harry A. Parkin, assistant United States district attorney in Chicago, makes the following statement, based upon evidence filed in the Chicago office:

In one of the recent raids a big Irish girl was taken and held as a witness. She was old enough, strong enough, and wise enough, it seemed to me, to have overcome almost every kind of opposition, even physical violence. She could have put up a fight which few men, no matter how brutal, would care to meet. I asked her why she did not get out of the house, which was one of the worst in Chicago. Her answer was: "Get out! I can't. They make us buy the cheapest rage, and they are charged against us at fabulous prices; they make us change outfits at intervals of two or three weeks, until we are so deeply in debt that there is no hope of ever getting out from under. Then, to make such matters worse, we seldom get an accounting oftener than once in six months, and sometimes ten months or a year will pass between settlements, and when we do get an accounting it is always to find ourselves deeper in debt than before. We've simply got to stick, and that's all there is to it."^b

^a This evidence was secured from the United States district attorney in Chicago.

^b Still other cases of a similar nature are printed in Appendix V-B. The proof of these statements is in part filed in the office of the United States district attorney in Chicago and is partly on the authority of one of the commission's agents.

Besides statements made by the women themselves to agents of the commission, many similar instances come to the notice of prosecuting officers wherever such cases are brought before them. In the note following is an affidavit from the assistant district attorney in Chicago covering several of these statements made to him:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss:*

HARRY A. Parkin, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is an assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois; that during the month of June, 1908, he was assigned to Edward W. Sims, United States attorney for said district, to assist him in the so-called "white slave" investigations; that as part of his duties he has examined many keepers and inmates of houses of prostitution; that from statements made to him it is safe to say that at that time it was the practice in very many houses of prostitution in Chicago to compel the inmates to purchase their clothing from the keepers of the respective houses or through them of some particular merchant; that the prices charged for such articles were approximately three or four times the actual market value of the respective articles. That upon several occasions girls have exhibited certain wearing apparel to him which they said they had purchased from the keepers of the houses of which they were inmates, and have told him the prices paid for the same. These articles included stockings which would sell in the open market for not to exceed 75 cents per pair, and which the girl stated she had paid for at the rate of \$3 per pair; that shoes worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair were charged against the girls at from \$7 to \$8 per pair; that house wrappers or kimonoes worth not to exceed \$4 to \$5 were charged at \$12 to \$15.

HARRY A. PARKIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, A. D. 1909.

WILLIAM A. SMALL,
Notary Public in and for Cook County, Ill.

Illustrative of the unspeakable brutality manifested in deception, threats, physical cruelty, even to the extent of criminal assaults, and in the demands for submission to degrading practices even worse than that of ordinary prostitution, is the testimony printed in Appendix V-C, taken in Seattle from an alien woman subject to deportation under section 3 of the immigration act. While the case is itself of a type that is not frequent, still it is typical. The original is on file in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Not merely is it in itself complete in description, but all the inspectors and attorneys connected with the prosecution were of the opinion that every statement made by the witness was strictly true.

VI.

INTERSTATE AND LOCAL CONDITIONS.

The importation and exploitation of alien women is doubtless affected very materially by local conditions, economic and administrative. The agents of the commission learned, for example, that whereas formerly the city of Buffalo used to be a considerable center for the importation of women from Canada, under the present administration the laws against the practice of prostitution were so rigorously enforced that that city was no longer a desirable port of entry. In consequence, when women were brought across from Canada at that port, they generally did not stop in the city but went immediately beyond to some interior point.

At the time of the commission's investigation in New York it was almost impossible for the procurers to find a satisfactory place in any house of prostitution for a woman imported in violation of section 3.

The reason for this was that many houses were closed because of raids and fear of investigation; that those still remaining open were run on a small scale, so that the demand for girls was light; and that the houses, especially those where aliens were formerly placed, were continually raided. The effect of this activity upon the houses was that many of the most notorious keepers, especially Frenchmen, had left the city, and were doing business in the cities of the West, where the dangers were not so great; that nearly all of the alien women brought to New York were living with their pimps instead of in disorderly houses; and that a large proportion of these aliens were soliciting on the street rather than remaining in the houses. All of these practices tended to affect quite decidedly the custom of importation, if not its extent.

The continual raiding of the houses in the so-called "tenderloin" and other well-known districts had beyond question scattered the practice of prostitution from these houses into tenement houses and small apartment houses throughout the city.

Some of the clubs at which the procurers stopped on their travel to and from Europe still remained open. One of the best known was raided as a result of the investigation made by the commission, and several hundred letters were found there addressed to procurers and pimps throughout the country, letters which had apparently come from all parts of the world. Most of them mentioned facts which indicated that the business between the correspondents would constitute a violation of the immigration law.

It is, of course, difficult to prove by specific cases the relation of the police to this traffic and to establish by specific evidence the fact generally accepted that the girls and disorderly house keepers regularly pay the police for protection; but high police officials, prosecuting officers, and social workers in all quarters assert that in many, if not all, of our large cities much corruption of this kind exists. Most of the girls questioned by the commission's agents on this point said that payments were made to the police to insure their protection from too frequent arrests. It is, of course, a violation of the law for the police to demand or receive such money; but the woman who did not pay for protection was frequently arrested. The woman who did pay was sometimes arrested when the policeman must "make good" at headquarters. When the women understood this situation, they did not complain. When a police officer, a plain-clothes man, was shifted, he naturally felt obliged to make arrests. Under the circumstances he would, of course, arrest the women to whom he was under no obligations.

When a house of prostitution was raided, the police usually did not bring the woman practicing prostitution to the court. They arrested instead the woman ostensibly managing the house. The real proprietor is comparatively seldom found within reach of arrest, although he pays the fine and furnishes bail.

The women arrested for practicing prostitution or for soliciting on the streets and brought into the magistrate's court in New York City soon learned to know, or her man did for them, the temper of each magistrate. For example, they knew that one magistrate would release all women without fines, another would place them on probation, a third would send them to the workhouse, a fourth would fine them \$2, and a fifth would invariably fine them \$10. It

was a matter of common knowledge when a certain magistrate would be sitting. The severe judge had few cases—women paid more to the police or kept out of sight when he was holding court—and the lenient one had his court room filled every evening. In the latter case women were arrested frequently, sometimes twice in one month. It was a common occurrence for women to be placed on probation, even though they had previously served several times in the work-house. So quickly were cases disposed of that many women within ten minutes after being brought into the court were placed on probation and had disappeared, not to be heard from until the next time they were arrested. Sometimes from 50 to 100 of these cases were disposed of in one night.

Any investigation of local conditions is unsatisfactory, because the exploitation of women in a given locality at any particular time is controlled by financial, political, and social conditions. The men and women who exploit women for purposes of prostitution are quick to note, even to anticipate, changes in these conditions and to adjust their business to them. Therefore the pimps, the disorderly-house keepers, and the prostitutes controlled by them move frequently from place to place, being actuated by fear of arrest, or by the hope of making large profits.

In Appendix VI-A are given a number of letters which make clear the points here indicated.

VII.

PROFITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

In naming the business of importing women the "white slave traffic" the public has instinctively stated the fact that the business is maintained for profit. It is probably no exaggeration to say that if means can be devised of stripping the profits from it the traffic will cease.

While many thousands of people are making a good living out of this business, it would be too much to say that large fortunes are derived directly from it. The large sums, frequently though not regularly made, are often quickly squandered in gambling and dissipation. The belief that a single corporation is largely controlling this traffic in the United States is doubtless a mistake. The number of women imported by any one person or organization is probably quite limited. It has been estimated by United States District Attorney Sims that one man engaged in the traffic who forfeited two bonds of \$25,000 each for himself and wife was probably worth some \$87,000. So far as can be learned, he was the wealthiest of the importers in Chicago at the time of the investigation there. He also was a disorderly-house keeper and probably derived the largest profits from the use of his girls rather than from selling them; his profits might have been large, although probably not so large, if his girls had been native-born Americans instead of imported.

The rules governing the profits from the prostitution of women living in the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act are those governing the profits in any business in that—

A woman is worth to her procurer the price for which he sells her, less the cost to him of recruiting and importing her.

A woman is worth to the pimp, or disorderly-house keeper (where he is also her procurer), the amount of her earnings less (a) the cost

of importing or recruiting her, or her purchase price; (b) cost of her support; (c) expenses of the business.

The data secured as to the amounts made in the business show that profits vary with the locality where the traffic is carried on, with fluctuations in social, financial, and political conditions, with the personality of the alien, and with the nationality and business ability of her exploiter.

To guard against the sensational beliefs that are becoming prevalent, it is best to repeat that the agents of this commission have not learned that all or even the majority of the alien women and girls practicing prostitution in the United States in violation of the immigration act were forced or deceived into the life; that they have not learned that all who entered the life unwillingly or unknowingly are desirous of leaving it; and they have not proved that alien women as a class are more quickly degraded than native women, though from their ignorance of the language and customs they are at times less able to guard themselves. Moreover, since in Europe the feeling regarding sexual immorality is much less pronounced than in the United States, the women presumably in many instances have not the consciousness of degradation from their fallen condition that in some instances causes the American girl her keenest suffering.

They have learned that a large number of alien women and girls is being imported (sometimes unwillingly, but usually willingly) into the United States and distributed throughout the several States for the purposes of prostitution; that alien women and girls in considerable numbers have been so deceived or taken advantage of by procurers that they have found themselves in conditions which practically forced them into practicing prostitution; and that all of those engaged in the exploitation of these alien women or girls use every means of degrading them, in order to keep them in the life as long as they are able to earn money.

Often the lure to the women is evidently not more in the amount of money made than in the apparent ease and excitement of making it. Even the smallest profits made in the exploitation of women are, however, sufficient to tempt the man who is willing to be supported by a woman's shame in order that he may be free to drink or gamble, and to tempt the woman who has no desire to earn an honest livelihood.

It is obvious that the qualities required for the securing of these profits are the daring and shrewdness of the criminal rather than the energy and industry necessary for success in a legitimate business.

THE PRICE OF GIRLS.

It is of course impossible to state any regular price that is paid for girls, or the regular expenses of importing and placing them. The traffic is largely individual with both the importer and the girl, and the cost varies materially.

The expressions "buying girls," "selling girls," etc., also vary in meaning. In order to test the assertions frequently made regarding the ease with which girls could be "bought" at employment agencies for such purposes or could be secured through employment agencies for work as servants in disorderly houses, agents of the commission applied to certain employment agencies asking for girls to work in disorderly houses. Girls were delivered by

employment agencies to a room hired for the purpose of making the test, for the payment of a \$5 fee or even less; but in cases like this the employment agent is in no proper sense "selling" the girl. He is simply paid a fee for his work as an agent, though he is doing a vile business.

On the other hand, testimony shows that when an importer sells a girl to a disorderly house keeper or to a pimp, and frequently into what is practically slavery, he often receives \$500 or more, in certain cases twice or three times that sum; an amount sufficient to cover the expense to which he has been put in securing the girl, his own expenses, and a substantial profit. The following affidavit gives a specific instance of this kind;

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss.*

_____, first being sworn on oath, deposes and says that during the months of October, November, and December, 1908, and January and February, 1909, he was employed as a special investigator by the Immigration Commission; that as part of his duties he investigated the purchase and sale of women for immoral purposes in Chicago and elsewhere, with particular reference to women of French nationality; that in these investigations statements were made by a certain keeper of a house of prostitution in Chicago that for a certain French girl named Marcelle he had paid the sum of \$1,000; that for a certain French girl named Mascotta, who was an inmate of his house, he had paid the sum of \$500 and a like sum for another girl whose name he does not remember; that a certain girl named Lille, also a French girl, was sent from Chicago to Omaha and sold to a keeper of a house of prostitution in that city for the sum of \$1,400.

Deponent further says that Louis Paint, now an inmate of the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., stated to deponent that he had received the sum of \$800 for two girls whom he brought from Paris, France, to Chicago and sold to a keeper of a house of prostitution in Chicago; that thereafter he was sent by the same keeper to Paris again and given \$2,000 with which to procure four additional girls; that these girls were procured in Paris, brought to New York, but that they were there stopped by the immigration inspectors and the procurers arrested.

Deponent further says that he has talked with other keepers and procurers for houses of prostitution and that it is not an extraordinary thing to pay such prices for French women; that \$500 is the ordinary price for a French prostitute when delivered in America, and that this price was stated to have been received by a certain procurer whenever he brought a French prostitute to Chicago.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of September, A. D. 1907.

Different still is the work of a man who as an agent lures a girl into a house where she is overpowered, or who by false stories of profit and perhaps promise of marriage seduces the girl and then delivers her in her misfortune into the hands of a keeper of a house of prostitution. Work of this kind is done sometimes for sums as low as \$15. This, again, may be quite different from a sale into practical slavery, because the girl may in many cases leave the house, if she can make a friend outside or has enough independence of disposition to assert herself.

In their investigation of the Japanese procurers it was learned that Japanese girls could be secured in Seattle to be taken to houses in Chicago or New York for \$400 each, with the understanding that if several girls were taken at one time the price would be somewhat less, \$300. A Japanese procurer wished to have a specific contract, and the girls were to understand that they must work out the prices that were paid for them.* Japanese girls are frequently placed in

* See Appendices VII-A for correspondence and affidavit on this subject.

houses where their customers are men of any nation. Chinese girls, on the contrary, with very rare exceptions, are placed in houses patronized only by Chinese. Moreover, owing in part to the small number of Chinese women in the United States, and in part to the difficulty of importing Chinese women on account of the Chinese-exclusion act, the prices paid for them range from \$2,000 to \$3,000, or even more. It is but natural that the importer or purchaser, as a consequence, takes all precautions to lessen the likelihood of his financial loss.

Of great importance to the business is a rigid or lax enforcement of the law. When in New York City, under General Bingham, police commissioner, a determined effort was made to close the houses, the complaints throughout the Tenderloin and other disreputable districts were many and loud. Business was poor, fines were frequent and heavy. In consequence, girls by the hundreds were taken or sent by their exploiters to other cities. The agents of the commission saw in Chicago, Salt Lake City, Ogden, and elsewhere girls whom they had not known of in New York, and who stated that they had left New York on account of the poor business there. When the rigid enforcement of the law relaxes the news spreads with wonderful rapidity and the statements that the city is "wide open" mean the flocking back of this element from other States, and an increased tendency toward the violation of the laws of importation.

In shifting girls from one State or one city to another, it is customary for the disorderly-house keeper who is to receive a girl to advance her transportation. The girl has then to make money enough to pay back this loan and her own expenses. If the girl has a pimp, the balance must be sent to him.

All concerned in the exploitation of immigrant women under the system above described seem to share the profits except the immigrant girl herself. Although she earns the money at the cost of her body and soul, she is rarely able to retain anything.

Briefly stated, the distribution of the profits derived from the services of alien women in the United States, in violation of section 3 of the immigration act, is directly to the procurer, importer, purchaser, pimp, or disorderly house keeper, the receivers of fines and license fees, sometimes the police, and indirectly to the landlords, boarding-house keepers, restaurant keepers, the police, saloon keepers, physicians, and keepers of many other establishments.

During the month of October, 1908, over \$5,000 was paid into the police fund in Seattle, Wash., as fines by prostitute women—each woman being fined \$10 a month. A large proportion of these women were aliens. The same custom obtains in many cities. Will the profits make the taxpayers less eager to enforce the law?

The cost of a rigid enforcement of the laws is often more than paid by the procurers.

As a result of the work of this commission in its investigation into violations of section 3 of the immigration act, fines and forfeited bail were paid into the United States Treasury, through the United States district attorney at Chicago, amounting to \$125,000. The pity of it is that the money to pay the fines had been earned, not by the worst criminals, but by their exploited victims.

VIII.**EFFECTS.**

It is not necessary to dwell at length upon the evil effects of violations of section 3 forbidding the importation of women for immoral purposes. They are evident. The women who come into the country innocent, and are placed in this business, either against their will or otherwise, enter upon a life of such physical ills and moral degradation that relatively few find it possible to regain any status of respectability or comfortable living. Here and there the agents of the commission have found one and another who have been rescued from the slavery, others have gladly abandoned the life, a few have married, but these cases are rare. The usual history is one of increased degradation until death.

Of those women who are already prostitutes when they enter the country, a very large percentage, if not all, are diseased.

Those who are not physically diseased when they enter the life usually soon become so. This means suffering and a shortening of life to them and a frequent transmission of the disease to others. The best experts in this field have no hesitancy in saying that as a source of physical degeneration alone these diseases are to be guarded against even more than tuberculosis, typhoid, or any of the other infectious diseases. While these diseases are common with all prostitutes, those coming from abroad, both men and women, contrary to law, are new sources of infection.

The economic loss, coming from this shortening of life and from the expenditure of the large sums of money in all the multifarious ways of vice, which can not be considered even indirectly productive economically, but which rather are mere waste from practically every point of view, is great.

It is unnecessary to comment on the ruinous influence of prostitution upon domestic and social life, or on its horrible effects which come alike to the guilty and the innocent. But the horrors of the evil are accentuated and its practices made more terrible in their results by the importation of women for purposes of prostitution, with its attendant system of brutal degeneracy and cruel slavery.

Both from the investigations of the commission and those of the Bureau of Immigration, it is clear that there is a beginning, at any rate, of a traffic in boys and men for immoral purposes. The same measures employed for the restriction of the traffic in women should be applied with even greater rigidity, if possible, in the cases of men, and our laws should be so amended as to apply to all persons engaged in immoral practices.

The need of checking this importation is especially great. The vilest practices are brought here from continental Europe, and beyond doubt there has come from imported women and their men the most bestial refinements of depravity. The inclination of the continental races to look with toleration upon these evils is spreading in this country an influence perhaps even more far-reaching in its degradation than the physical effects which inevitably follow it.

IX.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Owing to the difference between the European and American views regarding prostitution, cooperation for the suppression of the white slave traffic can be expected from most of the European nations only along certain lines. Most European countries are rigid in their regulations regarding the procuring for purposes of prostitution of minor girls or of any women by means of fraud and deceit. Women who are of age, however, and who enter the business of their own accord are not interfered with. From continental countries where these conditions exist practically no cooperation could be expected to prevent the sailing of professional prostitutes to the United States. They probably would cooperate to prevent the seduction of minors or the fraudulent or forcible exportation of their women. In the main, however, the United States Government must rely upon its own officials for the prevention of this traffic.

In view of the conditions shown in the preceding report, it is clear that the recommendations made should be of two kinds:

First, those which have to do with the administrative work of the Department of Commerce and Labor, particularly of the Bureau of Immigration.

Second, those requiring new legislation.

In the judgment of the commission the Secretary of Commerce and Labor would do well to make the following administrative changes or to insist upon more rigid enforcement of existing regulations:

1. In carrying out the provisions of the treaty made with the leading European Governments concerning the white-slave traffic, as well as in the administration of the law excluding from this country alien criminals, there should be attached to our embassies in some of the most important countries, especially France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, a special agent with authority to employ assistants who work in conjunction with foreign governments; first, in the way of securing information which might assist in the deportation of criminals and prostitutes found here; second, in the way of furnishing information which might lead to the prosecution in foreign courts of aliens for crimes committed either here or abroad, especially for inducing women to enter upon an immoral life and go to the United States to engage in immoral practices.

2. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor should direct the special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who would work in foreign countries under his immediate direction, to secure information not only regarding ordinary criminals, but also regarding prostitutes or young women who are presumably being taken to the United States for immoral purposes. Such information should be in most cases given in advance to the steamship companies, so as to prevent the sailing of such persons. Provided such persons do sail, information should be furnished our immigrant officials in advance of their landing.

3. Government agents on the steamer, whose duty it is to enforce the immigration laws, should likewise be instructed to give especial attention to passengers presumably connected with the white-slave traffic.

4. Record of the maiden name of an alien woman booked as a wife, as well as the address of the nearest relative or friend of the wife, should be set out in the manifest.

Comment.—Inspection of manifests revealed the fact that seldom any record is made of the maiden name of the young alien women booked as wives, nor is any address given of their relatives or friends in their own country, and that girls have been imported for immoral purposes whose records failed to show their own addresses, or the names and addresses of their relatives or friends, the absence of which prohibited any inquiry in their own country.

5. At the chief ports of landing the matrons, as well as the members of the board of inquiry before whom cases that are presumably connected with the white-slave traffic come, should be appointed with especial reference to their ability to detect and deal with such cases.

Comment.—Our investigations show that the matrons at some of our ports say that it is not possible for them to recognize either procurers or prostitutes when they land. Of course, identification can not be certain, but persons familiar with people of this type would, in most instances, be able to see whether special care should be taken in the investigation of such cases before landing.

6. Doubtful cases of young alien women at ports of landing should be held until detailed inquiry can be made regarding the persons to whom they are to be discharged and regarding the places to which they are to be sent.

Comment.—It has been noted that persons are frequently discharged to people who are working in conjunction with procurers, and that sometimes little care has been taken to determine relationships between the passenger and the person to whom the passenger is discharged. Similar carelessness has often been shown with reference to the place to which the young woman is sent, the place at times being a resort well known to the police of the cities in question.

7. Every effort should be made to secure the fullest cooperation among the immigration officials at the different ports at which most criminals and prostitutes arrive.

Comment.—At present cooperation among some ports seems very complete. Inasmuch, however, as the persons deported frequently return very shortly to another port, this cooperation should be made as complete as possible.

8. The right should be given to every inspector assigned to such duty to arrest on sight any alien woman found practicing prostitution, and also any alien man who appears to be living upon her earnings or who is supporting or harboring her for immoral purposes.

Comment.—The hiding of the girls and the shifting from one city and State to another makes it very difficult to keep track of an immigrant girl practicing prostitution. Often the delay in obtaining a warrant results in the failure to find the girl when the department is ready to make the arrest.

The commission recommends that the following changes be made in the immigration laws:

1. That section 3 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, be amended by removing the limitation of three years after the date of landing within which the prostitute or procurer must be found.

Comment.—The evils of the traffic are ordinarily not lessened with the length of time the criminal or prostitute remains in the country.

2. All persons violating the act who have been debarred or deported, if they later return to and attempt to enter the United States, should be declared guilty of misdemeanor and should be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and at the expiration of such term be deported.

Comment.—Under our present regulations deported prostitutes return frequently and make further efforts to enter the country, often continuing until they succeed. A penalty would probably prevent these attempts in many cases. The reentry of women once deported is apparently an easy matter. Many of them return again through the port of New York, and some enter by way of Boston, New Orleans, and Quebec. The deportation of a woman is by no means a safeguard against her returning. Many deliberately state that they will return. One prostitute has been deported several times upon information given by a man who several years ago imported her, and to whom she had become a nuisance rather than a source of income. Very frequently the fact that the girl is a prostitute is made known by some man who wishes to be rid of her. Within the month of December, 1908, a French importer, living in San Francisco, offered \$500 to anyone who would bring about the deportation of a girl that he had imported two years previous, because he heard that she had intended to testify against him. Another man, whose girl had been sent to the workhouse for six months, stated to one of the agents of the commission that he intended to have her deported at once so that she would be freed of her imprisonment and enabled to return to ply her trade in a much shorter time than if she were allowed to serve her sentence. Not long ago a young girl who had been converted to the Mormon faith landed at Boston. Having admitted that she believed in polygamy, she was immediately deported and a few weeks later was found in Salt Lake City, having entered by way of Canada.

3. The penalties of perjury should be inflicted upon those taking false oath regarding the circumstances connected with these crimes.

Comment.—It is understood that under some of our laws, e. g., the Chinese exclusion act and immigration act, the penalty of perjury is not imposed for taking a false oath. Clearly, if perjury is to be recognized and punished as a crime, it should be recognized and the penalty imposed in these circumstances.

4. The burden of proof regarding the date and place of landing should be placed upon the alien, if those facts are needed.

Comment.—Under the regulations of the Bureau of Immigration, under ordinary circumstances, the burden of proof has

rested upon the bureau to prove the date and place of landing. Generally speaking, no hardship would be imposed upon the criminals or prostitutes in question if they were compelled to state the time and place of landing, although under the law as amended this will generally not be necessary. The present rule in many cases defeats absolutely the purpose of the law. The new ruling would very seldom, if ever, be any hardship to any innocent person.

5. The keeping or management of any house of prostitution by an alien, or the taking of all or part of the earnings of any prostitute, should be sufficient cause for deportation of such alien.

Comment.—While the regulations regarding prostitution are ordinarily matters of state legislation, it would seem entirely fitting for the Federal Government to forbid to aliens certain acts injurious to the country under penalty of deportation if they were committed. This seems a case in point.

6. Steamship companies should be required to take back from whence they came all debarred or deported passengers in the same class of passage in which they came to this country.

Comment.—Under present circumstances it will often pay a steamship company financially to take the risk of bringing over a criminal or prostitute first or second class, taking the risk of their deportation, since if they can be returned to their own country at steerage rates a profit will be made. This possibility of securing a profit from criminals and prostitutes who are deported should be removed.

7. Cases should be prosecuted in the district where evidence is most readily secured.

8. The legislatures of the various States should be asked to enact laws requiring the detention of every alien woman convicted under the state laws of practicing prostitution, and further providing for the notification of the Department of Commerce and Labor of such cases, in order that immediate steps may be taken for the deportation of such women.

Comment.—The difficulty of locating a girl convicted of prostitution when she has been discharged, paroled, or fined suggests the advisability of this enactment.

9. The transportation of persons from any State, Territory, or District to another for the purposes of prostitution should be forbidden under heavy penalties.

10. The legislatures of the several States should consider the advisability of enacting more stringent laws regarding prostitution. It is suggested that the Illinois statute regarding pandering be carefully considered.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I-A.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

[Approved February 20, 1907.]

SEC. 3. That the importation into the United States of any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien woman or girl for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl, within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not more than five years and pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars; and any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, at any time within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall be deemed to be deported as provided by sections twenty and twenty-one of this act.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS FOR THE REPRESSION OF THE TRADE IN WHITE WOMEN.

ARTICLE 1. Each of the contracting governments agree to establish or designate an authority who will be directed to centralize all information concerning the procurement of women or girls with a view to their debauchery in a foreign country; that the authority shall have the right to correspond directly with the similar service established in each of the other contracting states.

ART. 2. Each of the governments agree to exercise a supervision for the purpose of finding out, particularly in stations, ports of embarkation, and on the journey, the conductors of women or girls intended for debauchery. Instructions shall be sent for that purpose to the officials or to any other qualified persons, in order to procure within the limits of the laws all information of a nature to discover a criminal traffic.

The arrival of persons appearing evidently to be the authors, the accomplices, or the victims of such a traffic will be communicated in each case, either to the authorities of the place of destination, or to the interested diplomatic or consular agents, or to any other competent authorities.

ART. 3. The governments agree to receive, in each case, within the limits of the laws, the declarations of women and girls of foreign nationality who surrender themselves to prostitution, with a view to establish their identity and their civil status and to ascertain who has induced them to leave their country. The information received will be communicated to the authorities of the country of origin of said women or girls, with a view to their eventual return.

The governments agree, within the limits of the laws, and as far as possible, to confide temporarily and with a view to their eventual return the victims of criminal traffic, when they are without any resources, to some institutions of public or private charity, or to private individuals furnishing the necessary guaranties.

The governments agree also, within the limits of the laws, to return to their country of origin such of said women or girls who ask to be so returned or who may be claimed

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by persons having authority over them. Such return will be made only after reaching an understanding as to their identity and nationality, as well as to the place and date of their arrival at the frontier. Each of the contracting parties will facilitate their transit over its territory.

Correspondence relative to the return (of such women or girls) will be made, as far as possible, through direct channels.

ART. 4. In case the woman or girl to be sent back can not herself pay the expenses of her transportation and she has neither husband, nor relations, nor guardian to pay for her the expenses occasioned by her return, they shall be borne by the country in whose territory she resides as far as the nearest frontier or port of embarkation in the direction of the country of origin, and by the country of origin for the remainder.

ART. 5. The provisions of the above articles 3 and 4 shall not infringe upon the special conventions which may exist between the contracting governments.

ART. 6. The contracting governments agree, within the limits of the laws, to exercise, as far as possible a supervision over the bureaus or agencies which occupy themselves with finding places for women or girls in foreign countries.

ART. 7. The nonsignatory states are admitted to adhere to this present arrangement. For this purpose, they shall notify their intention through diplomatic channels, to the French Government, which shall inform all the contracting states.

ART. 8. The present arrangement shall take effect six months after the date of the exchange of ratifications. In case one of the contracting parties shall denounce it, that denunciation shall take effect only as regards that party, and then twelve months only after the date of said denunciation.

ART. 9. The present arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement, and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris the 18th of May, 1904, in single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the ministry of foreign affairs of the French Republic, and of which one copy, certified correct, shall be sent to each contracting party.

Signed by the representatives of the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the Swiss Federal Council.

APPENDIX II.

Year of last arrival of foreign-born persons convicted in disorderly houses and soliciting cases in the night court of New York during the period November 15, 1903, to March 15, 1909, by race specified.

[This table includes those fined, held, sent to workhouse, and reprimanded.]

Race.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Canadian, French.....					1		
Croatian.....			1				
Danish.....						1	1
Dutch.....							1
English.....	1		4	1		3	
Finnish.....			1				
Flemish.....						1	1
French.....	1			17	34	28	22
German.....	1	1	2	2	4	4	3
Hebrew.....	3	2	4	7	12	19	28
Irish.....				2		1	3
Italian, north.....					1		1
Italian, south.....	1		1	3	4	1	1
Magyar.....	1				1	4	1
Polish.....		1		1			1
Scandinavian.....			2	1	2	1	1
Slovak.....		1					
Spanish.....							2
Swedish.....					1		
Total.....	8	5	15	34	61	63	66

REPORT ON HARBORING WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES. 39

Year of last arrival of foreign-born persons convicted in disorderly houses and soliciting cases in the night court of New York during the period November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909, by race specified—Continued.

Race.	1901.	1900.	1890-1899.	1880-1889.	1870-1879.	Not reported.	Total.
African, Negro.....			1				1
Canadian, French.....							1
Croatian.....							1
Danish.....							2
Dutch.....	1						2
English.....	2	1	3	3		1	19
Finnish.....							1
Flemish.....	2			1		1	6
French.....	14	11	14	6	1	6	154
German.....	10	3	31	3		5	69
Hebrew.....	28	31	63	8		20	225
Irish.....	2	1	8	4		7	29
Italian, north.....		1	2				5
Italian, south.....	1	3	5	4		2	26
Magyar.....		1	1				9
Mexican.....			3				3
Polish.....		1	4	1		1	10
Scandinavian.....			2				9
Scotch.....			1	2		1	4
Slovak.....							1
Spanish.....	1						3
Swedish.....							1
Total.....	61	53	138	32	1	44	581

APPENDIX III-A.

The following letters, taken in various raids instituted by agents of this commission, describe methods of recruiting.

[Translation.]

PARIS, May 5, 1907.

MY DEAR ALBERT: At last I have succeeded in getting your address, and I hasten to write to you, not to ask anything from you, but in the first place to get the news as well as that of your woman. I notice that you have forgotten your old friend, for you had my address at Bry, but never write to me. That is sufficient rebuke. I will write you now, so you may tell me what I must do in order to leave here with an absolutely new number, tall, handsome of figure and body, 20 years and 6 months old; she wants to earn money. At present I can not buy her any new clothes, therefore she is earning nothing. For a week she entered rue St. Apoline, five days at rue Hanover, with the same result, no go; for it is evermore the old inmates who get along when there are good patrons. Since then misery has been upon us, for I found a birthday certificate, by means of which I succeeded in getting her into these houses, but fate left a red mark on her, so that in good houses she is refused. A red mark means that she has been in prison; however, she wants to do all she can to succeed. Since you are connected with houses over here, I rely upon you for giving me directions as to what I must do in this case, for I am sure she will do anything she sets her heart on in your country.

Do you know Matilda that lives in New York, the former woman of Philippe, the brother of Antoinie and Pierre, nicknamed "the dealers in live stock?" I do not want to ask any favors of them. They are great rascals. I learn at the same time that you were with Coco Bory. Give him my best regards.

In my next letter I will inform you of the misfortune that came to me with regard to my brother. For the past seven months my boy has been in Switzerland. I await your answer with impatience.

EMILE DETEINDRE,
—, Paris.

(Envelope: Monsieur Jean Cassardi, New York, Amérique du Nord.)

(Translation.)

DEAR FRIEND: I take pleasure in sending you news of myself, which at the moment is most excellent.

The first time I did not have much chance to send you the woman as soon as I received your letter, because I could not attend to it myself personally, but after what we have agreed upon with Napoleon, I can assure you that I have found a woman the like of whom you can never find; young, beautiful, the most ———, and who fully decided to leave. You can well understand I gave them a song and dance. She frequents the Café ———, and, without praising her highly, she is as beautiful as it is possible to find in this world, and I hope she will serve your purpose well. As matters stand at the present moment, I could send her by the first mail steamer, so as soon as you get this letter send me the ticket or the money. If you wish, I will send her under her own name. She has all her papers, and if you send her the ticket, send it under the name of Napoleon's wife, 34 years old.

Now, my dear friend, you tell me to be very serious. You must understand that these are not matters to make light of. On the contrary, nobody knows anything about it except Napoleon, who you very well understand must be informed about it. You know that for mine and your own personal interest that I must keep this matter absolutely quiet. I will send you her photograph. Her beautiful teeth alone are worth a million. Now, my dear friend, answer me as soon as you have received my letter so that I may know what to do. Then, I have another one, but she has left for a few days and gone to Avignon; therefore, dear friend, if you decide that we do business together, it behooves you to let me know as soon as possible.

I will not detain you any longer, but will shake hands most cordially.

Your friend for life,

BAPTISTIN.

Answer soon. Accept regard of Napoleon, as well as his family.

APPENDIX III-B.

PARTIAL TESTIMONY IN A SEATTLE CASE.

Q. State now, in brief, your life history from the time you left your parents until your arrest.

A. I left my home, ———, November 1, 1906, for Paris, to work at No. ———, for a lady named ———; my father and my mother saw me to the train. I have one brother, ———, aged 20; one sister, ———, aged 22, and another sister, ———, aged 15. The oldest sister is working in Paris and the youngest is still at home.

To explain how it came that I got here, I must tell you from the beginning; how I met Emil Chaillet, or, as he calls himself now, Ernest Beretzi, the man who ruined me.

While I was employed in a delicatessen store two men called to buy something and left. I met them again on the street some time later and they asked me to be allowed to accompany me home, which I refused. Next time they met me they took me to a café and treated me. They told me they knew a man who was looking for girls to do some kind of work which paid better money than I was getting at the store, but they would not tell me what kind of work it was. They also told me that the man was very rich and asked me how I would like to marry a rich man. I told them I would like to see him first. They asked me to go with them, but I declined. They called again at the store and bought some citrons. They could not speak to me, as Mrs. ———, the lady for whom I then worked, was there. About an hour later they sent me a message to come to a certain place on the street, saying they had something for me. After my work was done I went to the designated place and met three men, the two I had met before and a third one, who was Emil Chaillet. I met him then for the first time. This was about the middle of July, 1908. I was then just 17 years old. They took me to a café and treated me, after which we all went to the hotel where Chaillet lived, and the two men whom I met first left me with Chaillet. He induced me to accompany him to the hotel, promising to marry me and to make me very happy. He told me to write to the folks that I had gone away from Paris for fear they might look for me. I never saw the two men that I met first after that, and I never learned their names. Emil Chaillet told me that he never knew them—they never used their right names among themselves. He induced me to go with him and stay with him, promising to make me very happy, as I said before. I asked him how he would make me so happy, and he told me he would marry me, so I went with him to the hotel and stayed with him ever since. I was not even allowed to go back for my clothes or let anyone know where I was.

At first he treated me very kindly for about a month while I lived with him; then he told me he would put me in a place where I could make plenty of money, but did not say how. He told me that we were going to America, but I did not know where.

We left Paris during the first days of September, 1908, arriving at Montreal September 21. I traveled with him as his wife, but what name I had as a married woman I do not remember; he gave so many different names I don't believe I could remember all of them. He gave Beretzi at most places, but not at Liverpool. We traveled second class, as man and wife. He would not allow me to speak to anybody. We passed the immigration officers at Quebec as man and wife, but I did not know what name he used; they asked me my maiden name; I gave Pimet, and that I came from Switzerland.

The first time he told me about the kind of business I was to do was on the boat from Liverpool, but I was so young—I was only 17—I did not understand what it meant. He explained all about it; how they lived in houses of prostitution; but I had no idea about what it really meant, even after his explanation. I was helpless. I could not tell my misfortune to anybody. I was afraid he might do me some harm.

When we arrived at Montreal we stayed there one day and then he placed me in a house of prostitution, where I went under the name of ———. I stayed there seven months. Emil Beretzi, as he calls himself, lived at ———. I used to do business there, also. Then he had another place at ———, and I had to go to his place after I was through with business and he compelled me to give him every cent of my earnings—my shameful earnings—which I had to do, as I was very much afraid of him. He once blackened my eyes in Montreal because I went to the theater with another girl and did not practice prostitution. He was not satisfied with the money I made practicing prostitution, but forced me to become a street walker. While doing this I was arrested by the Montreal police and put in jail one month, which was in March, 1909. It was because Beretzi was afraid that both he and I would be arrested if I continued to practice prostitution in Montreal that he took me to Alaska.

We left Montreal on the 17th or 18th of April, 1909. Upon arrival at Vancouver, British Columbia, he put me in a house, the third door from the corner; I don't know the number; it was not far from the wharf. I was sick then—I had an abscess on my neck—and he could not compel me to do any business because my neck was swollen. From there we left for Port Essington, British Columbia. From there we went in a small boat to Prince Rupert, where we stayed one day. From there we took the *City of Seattle* for Skagway, and from there to Fairbanks, Alaska.

When we arrived at Fairbanks we were met by a man named Edward Jalabert, who told us that some women told the immigration officers about us and that we were liable to be arrested, and advised us to go away. We all went to Fifth avenue, to Edward Jalabert's place, where two men came. One was Gus Bovard, an elderly man with grayish hair, whom Beretzi knew a long time ago. Gus traveled with Beretzi together to China and to Russia. We stopped at the Pioneer Hotel only one night, and he took me the next morning on the boat to Tanana, he fearing arrest. He told me he was taking me to Seattle to practice prostitution, as the exposition was on there and that I could make as much money there as in Fairbanks by prostitution.

While we were together at Fairbanks with the three other men, who also lived off the earnings of fallen women, there was a discussion as to what they should do with me—whether to put me in a crib to practice prostitution or not—and finally decided, as I told you, to take me to Seattle. We arrived at Tacoma—I don't remember the date—and had to wait there for some time for a boat, and we were arrested at Tacoma. I believe it was July 3, 1909, and from there you know what happened.

I am very anxious to return to my father and mother and my sisters. I shall never return to this terrible life again. This man, Emil Chaillet, or Beretzi, or, as he called himself in Vancouver, Auberson, or whatever his name is, actually kidnapped me. I had no idea what awaited me. The men who first met me actually sold me to Chaillet, as he later told me himself that he gave them some money for bringing me to him.

I make this truthful statement in every particular, with the understanding that my poor father and mother would not be informed of my misfortune, disgrace, and downfall, and I beg you to send me home and not to tell them anything about me. They are old, and it would break their hearts to know this.

Emil Chaillet asked me to have my little sister, who is 15 now, to come to him, and that he would put her in the same horrible life he did me, but I protested and would not consent to it.

Since Chaillet put me in a house of prostitution at Montreal I have earned more than \$2,000, but he kept all that money; he forced me to give the money to him.

Q. On what steamer did you arrive in Canada, at what port, and from what country?

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A. I arrived in Canada September 21, 1908, in Montreal, with Beretzi, as his wife; I think it was the steamer Manitoba, from Liverpool.

Q. When did you leave Montreal?

A. About April, 1909; then came to Vancouver, British Columbia; stayed there about three months, and from there came to Ketchikan and Skagway and Fairbanks, Alaska.

Q. What were you doing in Montreal?

A. Practicing prostitution all the time.

Q. Do you wish to make any further statement?

A. No; I have nothing further to state. I have told you the truth in this case.

Q. In accordance with the laws of the United States you may be deported to France, and if you have any reasons to show why you should not be deported, you may do so now.

A. I have no objection to the decision of deportation to France; I want to go back to my father and mother, sisters and brothers, but I do not wish to let them know the life I have been leading here.

APPENDIX IV-1A.

[Letters.]

APRIL 20.

Mr. ———:

I am glad to hear good news of your family; my family is well.

Even tho I learn details of your letter, it is, as you know, very difficult to send a woman. If you pay enough money, surely I can carry out the work well. At present, as you know, my social position is quite high, so I can not get a woman myself for you. But you may set your mind at ease about it, because I will request another person to get a woman for you, and then I will be her guardian. If carried out well, the market price of a woman is about \$500 at present. At any rate, I request you to pay me about \$300 in advance. To tell the truth, I was requested to send some woman by a friend of mine. So on December, 39th year of Meiji (1906), I sent a woman. But he hasn't paid me the whole sum of money yet. Therefore, as soon as you receive this letter then please send me the money. Please, you must send money to Yokohama in my name because I have there many friends (the officers of the post-office); but I surely am responsible for this matter. And at the same time please use Mr. ———'s name as a remitter (applicant). Please inform me of their address—what ken, address, and name. I have not yet met the women, so please recommend me to them.

I send compliments,

JULY 1.

Mr. ———:

I am glad to hear that your family is well, and my family is well.

Yesterday I received a postal money order of 200 yen and 2 yen and 1 sen from Mr. ———, in Yokasuka. So you may set your mind at ease about it.

Please allow me to ask Mr. ——— in Yokohama about granting passports as fast as he can, and at the same time even if I applied for the passports, it takes two months or sometimes four months to get them, but as soon as I receive them I will inform you.

If it would be convenient, I may request to send the women secretly by merchant vessel to the vicinity of San Francisco. If I am successful, I will telegraph to you from the landing place, so please do you with money go out to meet them, and you must hear from them about the details of how to land them.

With my compliments,

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *County of King*, ss:

———, being first duly sworn on oath, say that I came from Japan Meiji 37 (1904) to San Francisco, Cal., with my cousin and her husband. I came under the name of ———. ———, the husband of my cousin, requested me to tell the immigration inspectors that my name is ———. The passport read also ———. I don't know how it was made that way, because he (———) made all the arrangements to get the passport, etc. He told me that I was to be a waitress when I got to this side.

When I landed in San Francisco I was thrown in a room in Chinatown (a place called Cho Charlie; then I was forced to become a prostitute in a Chinese house of prostitution above named, and continued to practice prostitution till the time of the earthquake of San Francisco.

I came from there to Astoria, Oreg., the same year, in June, and stayed there till November, and then to Portland, Oreg., staying there till March of following year. I came to Bellingham, Wash., and stayed there till September.

——, who is said to be in Vancouver, British Columbia, accompanied or brought me to Bellingham from San Francisco. He demanded \$500, saying that he was going to Japan, but in reality went to Canada. Then —— acted as my master after —— left me.

Mr. ——, who conducts a house of ill repute in Bellingham, brought me to Seattle. Then I practiced prostitution in Washington house (a house of prostitution on Fifth avenue, South Seattle). I worked there a year and paid \$500 to ——, the money I borrowed to pay ——, who was with me in Bellingham, borrowed money, a sum in the neighborhood of \$800, from ——. I paid this debt of ——, all except the sum of \$350, for him. I left him, although he did resist me, but finally he let me go with the understanding that I pay his debts of \$700. He got altogether about \$800 in cash from me, besides the debts that I paid.

Then ——, a married man living in Tacoma, Wash., told me to marry him. First I consented, but in fact I didn't like him, because he was a married man, a gambler, and I knew that if I lived with him I had to lead a life of shame.

I ran away from Tacoma to Everett, and I asked —— of that place to straighten this matter between —— and myself. He told me to go to Seattle, and then he would come down and fix the matter. I came to Seattle, and stayed at the —— Hotel at ——.

Before I went to Tacoma, I went to Miss —— home, who is in charge of —— in city of Seattle. After staying there a couple of days I came downtown to do some shopping. I was caught by the men of ——, owner of the —— House, a place of ill repute in Tacoma, who were searching for me here, and I was taken to Tacoma.

—— was waiting for me there and told me to go to do some business at sawmill camps on the Tacoma Eastern Railway, but I refused to obey his orders, and he was very much disappointed. I ran away from the —— Hotel, ——, in Tacoma, and secreted at a friend's home for three days; then I went to Everett to see Mr. ——, as above stated.

On the night of November 22, 1909, Mr. —— came to my room at —— Hotel and struck me on the head as soon as he entered, and he made a pretense of pulling a gun out of his pocket. I saw the revolver in his hand, partly out of his pocket; then I thought he was going to shoot me, because he mentioned that he had a revolver. —— told me to go to Tacoma again but I refused. Then he demanded to pay about \$300 cash to ——. This also I refused; as I didn't have the money, and I would have refused even if I had the money.

There were several ruffians who are working under —— instructions and directions outside the hotel (——); —— walked out of the room and called in ——, who was in the hall of the hotel, and came into my room, and —— told —— to watch me, and he answered that he would and told —— to go any place he wanted to. ——, before he left, told —— to watch me well till morning and then he will send another man to relieve him.

During —— absence from my room —— followed me even when I went to the toilet.

A man who happened to see —— strike me went to call a police; —— escaped, but —— was arrested.

I practiced prostitution four years and a half; after all this time I am penniless.

As I am not strong, I did not make much. * * * The money I took in, I was instructed by my masters to put in the bank. I paid all my board myself.

——, the man who went to Astoria, Portland, and Bellingham, took every cent I earned, and whenever I refused to give him, he threatened to kill me with a revolver, so I had to give him all the earnings.

I am now seeking protection, and trying to escape from this slavery, for if I am not taken care of, I will be compelled to go back and lead the life of a prostitute, or I might be killed by this gang; I want to be decent and respectable, and will work honestly to earn my living, so please help me.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1909.

[REAL.]

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington.
(Residing at Seattle, King County.)

APPENDIX IV.—A.

LETTER TO MEMBER OF IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

SIR: In pursuance of your request that I inform you of the manifest addresses of certain aliens who, to my knowledge, went to the French Procurers' Club, at 124 West Twenty-ninth street, I beg to submit the following:

Previous to September, 1907, men and women were openly manifested to that address. Since the middle of that month, when the house came under the surveillance of the immigration authorities, such manifestations have wholly ceased. Even before that date some persons intending that as their destination gave false addresses on board ship.

1. Ernest Deville, *La Savoie*, July 21, 1907, second-class passenger, manifested to 116 West Twenty-sixth street. His baggage, check numbers 45, 30, 56, went to 124 West Twenty-ninth street. Auguste, then proprietor of the place, signed for them.

2, 3. Jean and Marie Thomerieux, *La Bretagne*, September 23, 1907, second class, manifested to Hotel Lafayette. Four pieces of baggage went to 124 West Twenty-ninth street for them.

4. Claire Windeliux, same boat and date, second class, was manifested to Chicago, and also to "brother-in-law, in Hotel Lafayette, New York." Testimony in deportation proceedings later proved that she went to 124 West Twenty-ninth street, although books of express company delivering baggage from that boat did not show it.

5. Maria Jewince, *La Touraine*, October 12, 1907, second class, manifested to 129 West Fortieth. Baggage Nos. 3244 and 3489 went to 129 West Twenty-ninth street.

7. Books of Erie Express Company show that on September 9, 1907, baggage went to 129 West Twenty-ninth street from steamship *La Gascogne*, to a name illegibly written but apparently Damsol or Damisol. This apparently refers to Constant and Josephine Denisot, arrivals by that ship on same date, second class, manifested to Hotel Griffon, New York.

8. Books of Erie Express Company show that on September 28, 1907, two pieces of baggage were delivered from steamship *La Savoie* to Duther or Druthen, 124 West Twenty-ninth street. No such name is on the manifest, showing that the passenger landed under another name entirely.

9, 10. Books of Erie Express Company show that on August 20, 1907, two pieces of baggage were delivered from steamship *La Touraine* to 124 West Twenty-ninth street, to "Claessons," for which Auguste signed. No such name is on manifest. The books show a second lot of baggage from same ship to same address; no name given.

11, 12. Jules and Silvie Carriere, *La Gascogne*, September 9, 1907. Second-class passengers, manifested to Hotel Lafayette. I do not know if they went direct to 124 West Twenty-ninth street, but within a month they received mail there.

13. Leone Supper, *La Gascogne*, November 4, 1907, second class, manifested to husband, Edouard, cook, Hotel Lafayette. Erie Express Company's books show E. Suppin or Suffin (illegible), going, same ship and date, to 124 West Twenty-ninth street. Auguste signed for baggage.

14, 15. Albert Lefebore and wife, Adrienne, steamship *La Touraine*, November 16, 1907, second class, manifested to Spokane, Wash. Five pieces of baggage went in their name to 124 West Twenty-ninth street from the ship.

16. Jeanne Martin, same ship and date, second class, manifested to uncle in Montreal, went direct to 124 West Twenty-ninth street. (Deported.)

17. Books of Erie Express Company show that on same ship and date one piece of baggage was delivered to 124 West Twenty-ninth street for "P. Lambrick." No such name appears on manifest.

18, 19. Gaston Tardieu and wife, Marie Eulalie, same ship and date, manifested to Hotel Lafayette. Baggage went to 124 West Twenty-ninth street, where they also received mail.

20. Books of Erie Express Company show baggage delivered from *La Lorraine*, February 8, 1908, to 134 West Twenty-ninth street for "Cheirre." Armand (then proprietor) signed for it. No "Cheirre" on manifest.

21. Henri Volation, *La Savoie*, April 25, 1908, second class, manifested to Portland, Oreg. Baggage went to 124 West Twenty-ninth street.

22, 23. Charles Fillette and wife, Lucile, steamship *La Provence*, May 30, 1908, entered as citizens; no address given. Three pieces of baggage went in their name to 124 West Twenty-ninth street.

24, 25. Henri Doudelex and wife, Germaine, same ship and date. Manifested to Hotel Lafayette. Four pieces of baggage went in their name to 124 West Twenty-ninth street.

APPENDIX IV-B.

AFFIDAVITS FROM REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss:

John Doe, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a detective in the police department of the city of New York, attached to the detective bureau, Borough of Manhattan, and engaged in getting evidence against alien prostitutes and criminals.

On June 23, 1908, I arrested an alien woman, named Mary Doe, on a warrant issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

The said Mary was charged with violation of the immigration law (act of Congress, Feb. 20, 1908). She was found guilty and ordered deported by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In the meantime the United States grand jury in the southern district of New York found an indictment against a man named _____ of _____ street, New York City, for harboring several prostitutes. The said Mary Doe was therefore held as a witness in this case at the request of the United States attorney.

After the lapse of several months a native-born American citizen by the name of Richard Roe made an application to marry the said Mary Doe. The said application was granted by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

On November 5, 1908, the said Richard Roe (who was at that time divorced from his first wife, under her own application, as the divorce papers show plainly that he was caught in the act of committing adultery with another woman) married the said Mary Doe, who was discharged by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and took her to his house at _____ street.

Several days after I met the said Mary Doe, who told me the following:

"Don't you know what he wanted from me, that fellow Roe? Don't you know that he had another girl in his house at _____ street, and when we got there he introduced me to her (an old prostitute named Laura) and told me she was his wife, but that I would stay with them and that we both would make good money by both hustling from his house? I therefore left him and went back to _____ at _____ street, where I have been living a few days. I sent a letter to him stating that I was going to sue him if he didn't give me some money, as I was penniless. He then advised me to return to his house at _____ street, and 'do business' there for myself (meaning prostitution). This I did, and I now make \$5 or \$6 a day, which I keep for myself, and Roe stays with his affinity, Laura."

"Of course you know, John, that if I married that fellow Roe, it was only to beat deportation and be safe forever, as I am now an American citizen."

Since that time I have seen the said Mary Doe, now Mrs. Roe, soliciting on Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue and taking men to _____ street.

JOHN DOE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1908.

Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss:

John Doe, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an officer in the police department of the city of New York, attached to the detective bureau, Borough of Manhattan, and engaged in getting evidence against alien prostitutes and criminals.

On May 19, 1908, there arrived by the steamer *Mauretania* an alien woman named Jane Doe, who was arrested on a warrant issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, which warrant was obtained by the police department on an affidavit made and sworn to by me. She was ordered deported by the Department of Commerce and Labor on September 2, 1908, and held as a witness in a case now pending.

I met the said Jane Doe on Broadway and Twenty-eighth street during the first part of November, 1908. She came to me, saying:

"Hello; how are you? You didn't expect to see me back in New York, did you? Well, I am going to tell you the whole thing.

"An immigration official down on Ellis Island got 'dead stuck' on me, because I appeared to be a nice girl when I was down there. I know how to behave, when necessary. This man hired a lawyer for me, who got me out of there on a writ of habeas corpus. Some immigration officials got 'wise' to the attention that he was paying me, and he was immediately transferred to Texas. But he came to New York a week ago, and he married me in New Jersey. Here is my marriage certificate (handing same to me), but he (her husband) is now back in Texas, and he wants me to go

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there, but I won't. I couldn't live with that man; he isn't making enough money. I don't want to go into the dressmaking business and earn \$8 or \$9 a week when I can make that every day on Broadway. I wish my husband would remain in Texas steady, and I would be all right in New York."

I read the marriage certificate above referred to, which showed that a certain William Doe married Jane Doe in Hoboken, N. J., on October 28, 1908.

Almost every night I see the said Jane Doe (now Mrs. Doe) soliciting on Broadway and taking men to hotels in that vicinity.

JOHN DOE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1908.

Commissioner of Deeds.

APPENDIX IV-C.

In May, 1908, a French girl of 25 years came to the United States with another girl and a man. She was detained at Ellis Island for inquiry. Her testimony was much confused. In one place she said she was traveling alone, in another that she came with a man and woman, and in still another that she gave money to the man to pay her passage here. She gave her place of destination as a French hotel. When told she could not go there, she asked to be sent to the Sisters of Charity of the French Immigrant Home. She denied that she knew anybody at the French hotel, saying she got the address from a woman in Paris. One of the sisters of the French Home appeared before the board of inquiry and stated that she had talked to the girl and believed her to be of good character. The girl was then discharged. Very shortly thereafter she was arrested and convicted of soliciting in the streets.

Another case is that of Fernand B——. It was positively known that a woman called "Susan" and he arrived in the United States in October, 1907, and that they came on a French steamer. Careful inspection of the manifests failed, however, to reveal their names. Later, when the couple were arrested in Chicago, one of their trunks was seized. On it was pasted a customs label giving the date of its arrival and the name of the ship; yet an inspection of the manifest of that date failed to disclose the name B——. Correspondence found in the trunk was under the names of B—— and B——, but even the latter name was not on the manifest. Another trunk which had been placed in the hold of the French steamer was found later with its baggage label, which was numbered. The number was looked up in a baggage manifest found at the dock where the steamer landed. Through this means it was discovered that Bocquet and the woman "Susan" came over under the name of Fournait. The inspection of a third trunk, found still later, disclosed some letters which bore this last name. It was said at the dock that these baggage manifests were not filed in America, and that it was by accident that this one had not been returned to France.

The agents of this commission attempted to trace the movements after their arrival in the United States of a number of alien women and girls. The following are typical cases:

Three Greek girls were, when entering, booked to a certain address in New York City. The number was that of a little oyster house, with vacant rooms above and no one in charge but a waiter. When this waiter was asked for the man to whom these girls were booked, he said the man did not belong there, but came once in a while and sometimes received his mail there. He said he could give the man's right address and handed the agent the address of a rooming house in the heart of the "Tenderloin"—a place filled with French prostitutes and single Greek men. A French girl of 18 years of age, imported last winter, was recently found there.

Another man brought a woman and was booked to a well-known boarding house in New York City where many pimps and their women stop over night. Upon inquiry at this house a few days later the only address of this couple that could be obtained was that of the French headquarters in Chicago.

A French girl landed in company with a man alleged to be her husband and was detained at the request of one of the immigration inspectors. The girl had every appearance of being a prostitute. Both the girl and the man were booked to Chicago to a man who kept a laundry, and who acted as interpreter and business assistant to the French pimps in Chicago. The girl was allowed to land, and two months later was found in a disorderly house in Chicago when it was raided.

APPENDIX IV-D.

THE GIUSEPPINA PASQUALINA CASE.

The following letter was seized in a raid in New York City.

[Translation.]

MARSEILLE, May 10, 1908.

VERY DEAR FRIEND: I had learned from my friend Baptistin that you had sent him a ticket to have a woman sent you. It happens at the moment that this woman has failed, and as I had a woman I was trying to place somewhere and whom I had under my protection, and knowing that Baptistin needed one, I talked to her and I decided to send her to you. Now, dear friend, as I knew that the woman was going to you, I dressed her without regard to expense, for I knew that with you I had nothing to lose; also I was forced to feed her during fifty days. Only I send her to you with all confidence, for the woman is young and very pretty, and is one of our own country-women and easy to train, and you must know that you said in your letter to B. how the woman ought to behave. I gave her the story as you gave it. At her arrival take means to make good offers, for the woman has never traveled and might take it in bad part. Now, dear friend, we have still another woman in view who will do your business well if you wish; only you know very well there are many difficulties, and especially many expenses. Moreover, you know better than I how that is. Then B. has taken a great deal of trouble and it will be necessary to pay him well, for he deserved it.

Now, dear friend, I have been obliged to dress her from head to foot, and even to give her some pennies to get her off, for without that she would not have gone willingly. I bought her a straw hat with cream-colored roses, white silk waist, a marine-blue skirt, a rose-colored scarf, a pair of shoes with black buttons; furthermore, 3 pairs of gloves. All this will serve you as information when she reaches New York. She is a pretty little brunette, with a graceful figure. I have written for her upon a piece of paper the name of the person to whom she is going—her uncle, Solario. Besides that, she can easily take care of herself. She sailed by the steamer *Venezia*, of the Fabre Line.

Let me tell you also that she has had a medical examination; that her health is good.

I will not write you anything more, except to ask for a prompt answer and to inform me as to whether you have need of a woman.

I conclude by shaking hands with you heartily.

Thy friend forevermore,

NAPOLEON FARIGO.

With compliments of Baptistin and my wife, I send best regards to your brother and to your wife.

The information contained in this letter was brought to the attention of the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island by this commission, and when the girl mentioned therein arrived she was detained for inquiry. The testimony which is set out below was given by the girl and her uncle before the board of special inquiry. The girl was allowed to land without further inquiry.

[Special Inquiry held at Ellis Island, N. Y., May 29, 1908.]

Present: Messrs. Parbury (chairman), Conserve, and Toner, inspectors; Peter Gilman, secretary; interpreter, Thomasian.

Case of Pasqualina, Giuseppina, 27f; French; steamship *Venezia*, May 28, 1908.

S. L., Inspector Schwartz. L. P. C., Inspector Alexander.

Alien, sworn and examined by Inspector Parbury, testified:

Giuseppina Pasqualina, 27; traveling alone; born in France; single; can not read or write; arrived on *Venezia*; my uncle, Pacifico Solario, paid my passage; domestic; never here before; going to my uncle; I have no money; I have telegraphed to call.

By Mr. TONER:

Q. How long is your uncle in the United States?

A. Seven or eight years. There are two. One of them is married; the other is not. I am going to the married one. His wife is with him. He has no children.

Q. What is your other uncle's name?

A. I am not acquainted with him very well, and they gave me no address, and that is all I know about it.

Q. Who gave you the address at home?

A. My sister in France.

Q. What is your sister's name?

A. Launcette Pasqualina.

Q. Has she ever been in this country?

A. No.

By Mr. PARBURY:

Q. Is your sister married?

A. Yes.

Q. Then her name is not Launcette Pasqualina. What is her husband's name?

A. Louis Pasquine.

Q. What is your purpose in coming to this country?

A. Because my uncle asked me to come.

Q. What do you intend to do here to support yourself?

A. I am going to stay with uncle and work.

Q. How is he your uncle?

A. He is my father's brother.

Q. How is it you and your uncle have not the same name?

A. I don't know; what do you want me to tell you?

Q. How do you explain, your name being Pasqualina and his name Solario, he being a brother of your father?

A. I don't know.

Q. Why did you say he is your father's brother if you do not know?

A. He is my father's brother; I would not be here if I had not confidence in him.

Q. What is your father's name?

A. Francis.

Q. And your mother's?

A. Maria; she is dead.

Q. Has your father any brothers other than the one you mention?

A. No.

Q. Any sisters?

A. No.

Q. Is your father alive?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. In Ajaccio.

Q. Do you speak Italian?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your father an Italian?

A. No.

Q. Is it your uncle to whom you are going?

A. No.

Witness, sworn and examined by Inspector PARBURY, testified:

Q. What is your name?

A. Pacifico Solario.

Q. Where do you live?

A. 61 Mott street.

(Interpreter Thomasian here said that the witness was speaking in Italian and he did not feel fully competent to interpret. Interpreter Frablis succeeded him.)

(Examination resumed.)

Q. Who do you call for here?

A. I call for Pasqualina Guseppina; she is a relative of my wife.

Q. How long have you been in the United States?

A. Fifteen years.

Q. Are you a citizen?

A. Yes.

Q. Final papers?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is your wife?

A. In Mott street with me; I have four children; one 14 years old, one 9 years old, one 8 years old, and one 14 months.

Q. How are you employed?

A. I have a stand on the street.

Q. What is your income from that business?

A. Ten dollars to \$12 a week.

Q. Have you saved any money?

A. Yes. (Shows bank book on C. Russo & Co., 93 Mulberry street, New York, in which is deposited \$60 in favor of his daughter Lucia Rosina Solario.)

Q. What was your wife's maiden name?

A. Josephine Ferrara.
 Q. Is she an Italian?
 A. Italian, born in Marseille, France.
 Q. Where were you born?
 A. In Italy.
 Q. How long is your wife in this country?
 A. Twelve years.
 Q. Has the girl any relative here aside from your wife?
 A. No; only my wife.
 Q. Did you pay her passage?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why?
 A. My wife is sick and I preferred to have some one related to her take care of her.
 Q. How many rooms have you?
 A. Four rooms.
 Q. Is your wife in bed?
 A. Yes, she is sick; she will soon have a baby.
 (Alien recalled.)
 Q. Do you know this man?
 A. I know him; he is my uncle.
 Q. What is his name?
 A. I do not remember the name.
 Q. Do you know his wife?
 A. No; I don't know his wife.
 Q. Do you know anyone in this country by the name of Josephine Ferrara?
 A. Yes; I know she is his wife.
 Q. Is she related to you?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why don't you tell the truth?
 A. It is the truth; I was so young when they left.
 Q. Have you sisters or brothers here?
 A. No; I have no relative in the United States besides these two.
 (To the witness:)
 Q. Have you any brothers or sisters in the United States?
 A. No.
 Q. Has your wife?
 A. No.
 Q. Do you know whether or not this girl has any relatives here aside from you and your wife?
 A. No.

By Mr. TONER:

Q. Did you ever live at 93 Mulberry street?
 A. That is where I get my letters.
 Mr. TONER. I move to defer, pending the appearance of wife of witness before this board.
 Mr. CONVERSE. I second the motion.
 Mr. PARBURY. Deferred.

[Second board. At a special inquiry held at Ellis Island, June 2, 1908.]

Present: Messrs. Parbury (chairman), Toner, and Converse, inspectors. Convened at 9.30 a. m. Schwarting, stenographer; Mr. Rothe, interpreter.
 Deferred case of Pasqualina, Giuseppina, 26f; French; ex steamship *Venezia*, May 28, 1908.

Witness, sworn and examined by Inspector Parbury, testified:

My name is Pacifico Salario.

Q. What is your address?

A. Sixty-one Mott street, New York.

Q. You appeared before this board yesterday, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. And we suggested that you send your wife down here. Where is she?

A. My wife could not come, so I got a certificate from the doctor, stating that she could not come.

"To whom it may concern:

"This certifies that Mrs. Josephine Pacifico Solario, living at 61 Mott street, is in the last stages of pregnancy; she had very hard sufferings in the last couple of months

50 REPORT ON HARBORING WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

on account of weak heart—fatty infiltration of the heart—from which she is unable to ride on carriage, train, or car, and unable to walk for long way.

"DR. G. DI SANTI.

"Per faith, June 1, 1908.

"GIUSEPPE RUSSO, Notary."

Q. What additional have you to say this morning from what you said on the previous hearing?

A. I have nothing else to say.

Q. If she is permitted to land, where will she stay?

A. First, she can assist my wife, and then if she wants to marry—I won't let her get out of my house until she is married.

Q. She is to live in your house and care for your wife; is that the idea?

A. Yes; my wife is always sickly, and she can help my wife a great deal.

Q. If she should desire to return, you would pay her passage?

A. Yes; I will pay her passage back from here.

MR. TONER. I move to admit.

MR. CONVERSE. I second the motion.

MR. PARBURY. Admitted.

APPENDIX V-A.

LETTERS SHOWING WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION.

DEAR LEON: If you were smart, your place would be here this moment in Chicago. Your former woman has an under mistress who gives her \$50 a week, and, according to somebody who is well versed in the matter, says she will soon receive a share from M. Leon. She is a woman who has a Jew for her man, and if you come to Chicago with your woman you might send her to California, and in that way you might have a chance to pay court to this second woman, and it seems to me that it will be a chance for you. Above all, try to reach the place as soon as possible. You can come to Chicago very cheap, and once there your wife will largely make her way at the home of Mrs. Leon. Women nowadays pay with but two checks a day, and they are not in debt; they can buy where they like. As for me, I see that I can make my way there. I don't want to tell you under what name I go at present. I will only give you a glimpse of the future if you will understand. If you do not understand now, you never will.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you. When you arrive you can stop at Mother ———, who has some very good rooms. Mrs. ——— herself will receive your wife there, and once inside, your entrance is assured. Don't be a fool, and listen to good advice.

TRUE FRIEND.

DEAR CAMILLE: I have it from reliable sources that the immigration government and the government officials and the Secret Service are after me, and try their best to get evidence against me. I hope they will find none. * * *

——— was pinched yesterday in Omaha with one named ———; it is R—who had sent her there. She was with J. P———, who himself had trouble with this woman.

For ———, the former woman of L. P———, I called for her yesterday; she came with a Jew, who is her man. I don't think he counts for anything in the case. She wants her jewelry back or she will raise a racket. * * * She is headstrong and willing to fight to a finish, but in case of extremity I could get the local police to make her keep quiet.

* * * I sent the man over the road for four years and kept his woman for extra profit. You will admit that the deal is somewhat beastly, and a man would not act that way. * * * She also told me that she has letters in her possession regarding the importation by him to the United States of one certain Rosie and Frette. You will answer me in regard to this, but I believe the best is to blow back. This will simplify matters for him.

DEAR LOUIS: You should have confidence in me, for it is for my good as well as yours. Write me if you have gone with Lea ———, if she is more submissive than before. Dear Louis, when I am there you will not make any difference between me and Lea. It would give me much pain. You have never known how much I think about you, as you have been good to me.

From one pimp to another:

* * * I expect to get pinched any minute. I have things fixed up with the proprietor of the new hotel at which I am living to say that I am employed as elevator boy in case of trouble. I most surely think that my showing my physician's certificate that I am under medical treatment—and my employer will go in front of me—so you see I am pretty well fixed for the present. I am also inclosing in this letter clipping of this morning's paper so you can read for yourself how bad things look in this city for boys ever since the newly appointed mayor took office last Monday. He means business. * * *

From a girl to her mother:

DEAR MOTHER: I am worried because I want to send you something, but you know that I do not know English. I can not go to the post-office. My mistress is always sick. I think she will go to the post-office this week for me. Anyhow, do not worry about it. I will send you what I promised every month. Tell me if you have written to me in New York, because it would be funny if I did not get it.

Apparently letters to this girl remained undelivered, while her letters to her mother were never posted.

While the above letter was found in Chicago, a number of letters from the mother of this girl addressed to her in New York were found at the French Club in New York unopened and undelivered.

The following anonymous letter was received by Judge Landis in Chicago on July 11, 1908:

JULY 10, 1908.

JUDGE LANDIS: Yesterday I went to a sporting house at ——— street and heard a little story which I think I am in duty bound to explain. Eight months ago the madam of the house, Mrs. ———, went to Italy. There she met a nice young lady and told her she is worth a lot of money and other things and finally gets the girl to come to America. When she arrived in Chicago she was brought to her own house, ——— street, and told the truth and that she will have to be a sporty girl. She finally makes the girl make up her mind and everything goes all right, she turning every cent she made to the landlady. A friend of the landlady's came round and the landlady sold her to this man. Things went around until the landlady saw she was losing money on the bargain and wanted the girl back. She could not get her. The consequence was that this girl was slashed a dozen times or more with a razor on the back and face, disfiguring her for life. After being cured at the hospital, Cook County, she went direct to ——— street. The landlady can not make money with a disfigured girl, so to get rid of her she is going to send her out West this week. She also had another girl to whom she is doing the same and who is an American girl 17 years old. On account of the recent raids on the South Side she has this girl hid at No. ——— street. The first girl went to Harrison Street Station, but everything was fixed up O. K. Her name is ———.

APPENDIX V-B.

[From statement by United States District Attorney Sims.]

A very few days ago this pitiful case was, in an official way, brought to my attention:

A little German girl in Buffalo married a man who deserted her about the time her child was born. Her baby is now about 8 or 9 months old. Almost immediately after her husband ran away she formed the acquaintance of an engaging young man who claimed to take a deep interest in her welfare, and in that of a certain girl friend of hers. He persuaded them both that if they would accompany him to Chicago he would immediately place them in employment which would be far more profitable than anything they could obtain in Buffalo. Supposing that the work awaiting her was entirely legitimate and respectable, the little mother took her baby and, in company with the young man and her friend came to Chicago. The next task of this human fiend was to persuade this "child widow" that it would be necessary for her to place her baby temporarily in a foundling's home, in order that it might not interfere with her employment. This accomplished, he took the two young women at once to a notorious house and sold them into white slavery. Thenceforth this fellow has lived in luxury upon the shameful earnings of these two victims. The young mother has attempted by every means imaginable to escape from his clutches and at last has importuned him into a promise to release his hold upon her on the payment of \$300. She is still "working out" the price of her release. It is scarcely too much to say that she looks twice her age.

A girl of 18 came to this country in January, trusting to the promise of a woman procurer to give her honest work. She was placed immediately in a house of prostitution and was told that she must earn the cost of importing her before she could be free. She earned the \$300 required, and asked the proprietor of the house to free her. He refused to grant her request and she attempted to run away. He followed her to the street and slashed her face so badly that she is now frightfully disfigured. She was pregnant when found by one of the agents of this commission.

An Italian girl who is now serving a term in one of the penal institutions of the State of New York said that while she was an unwilling inmate of an Italian disorderly house in Rochester, N. Y., she overheard a conversation in which a plan to disfigure her face by slashing it was discussed. She escaped and went to the nearest police station and told the captain what had occurred. When the case came up for trial and the man she accused was brought before her she was so frightened that she did not tell the truth, said she was mistaken in the charge, and the case was dismissed. She is afraid to leave the institution. She said to an agent of the commission that these men who disfigured the Italian girls are members of the "Black Hand."

AFFIDAVIT OF AGENT OF IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of New York*, ss:

— being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been for a period of three years last past employed by the United States Government to make special investigations, and as a special agent, and is such at the present time. That during the years 1908 and 1909 he was employed in investigations into the violations of section 3 of the immigration act which has reference to the importation of women into the United States for immoral purposes; that prior to this employment deponent for a period of seven years had been in charge of the criminal department of a private detective agency, and by reason of his connection with investigations into criminal work deponent had become familiar with the restricted districts; had a personal acquaintance with the majority of the proprietors of the disorderly houses and knew many of the inmates of the houses; that his attention was first called to the violations of section 3 of the immigration act by the appearance of immigrant women, inmates of the restricted district, whose faces were unfamiliar, and from whose general appearance and actions deponent felt sure had only been in the United States a short time.

That during his employment as such special agent investigating into the violations of section 3 of the immigration act deponent has secured evidence of such violations in 68 cases, which cases were in different parts of the United States—some in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and in Alaska. Some of these cases were in violation of the part of section 3 of the immigration act which prohibited harboring; some were in violation of that part of section 3 prohibiting importing; and others were against immigrant women practicing prostitution in the United States within three years after their entry into the United States.

That during the time when deponent was gathering evidence in these cases and during the prosecutions which followed as a result of the evidence deponent talked with a great many of the immigrant women and with a large number of the procurers and the persons responsible for the bringing in of these girls; that from the immigrant women in the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act, their procurers, and others responsible for their being so in the United States deponent learned the stories of their importation, the way in which they were placed into the life of a prostitute, the manner of that life, the amount of money derived from the services of such immigrant women, and, in some cases, the condition of slavery in which the women lived. Some of these stories so told to deponent and which deponent, from his knowledge of social conditions and his personal observations of this work, and from the additional fact that in many instances he was able to verify them by the records at the different ports of entry and by the evidence which came out in the different trials of similar cases, believes to be true, are as follows:

A Japanese girl, aged 16, was brought into the United States via Canada, through Victoria, and taken to Bellingham, Wash., in the spring of 1908. She was sent from Japan as a proxy wife to meet her husband, who was a Japanese laborer in America. The husband was represented at the immigration station by a Japanese interpreter who is known to be a Japanese procurer. At the immigration station the Japanese whose wife she was said to be met her and the couple were married in the presence of the immigration authorities, — vouching for the husband's standing and character. The husband took the wife to Bellingham, Wash., and lived with her for several days in a rooming house which was occupied principally by prostitutes; the husband then left the woman and she was immediately taken charge of by a Japanese woman who managed a house of prostitution near by. At the end of two weeks' time

the woman who ran the house of prostitution took the young wife to Seattle and sold her to a proprietor of a disorderly house named ——. The woman in Bellingham attempted to break the girl into the life of a prostitute; the girl refused to enter the life, and the woman beat her and starved her, which treatment continued during the entire time of two weeks. At the end of the two weeks the woman, realizing that she could not manage the girl, took her to Seattle and sold her, as above stated, for \$1,600. —, who bought the girl, made the purchase with the intention of sending the girl to Alaska, and the woman from Bellingham was to deliver the girl on the boat about to leave for Alaska. The \$1,600 was to cover all expenses of importing the girl from Japan, the expense of the proxy marriage, including the price paid the Japanese who acted as husband, and all expenses of the delivery of the girl on board the boat for Alaska. The girl was taken to Alaska and placed in a house of prostitution. She rebelled up to the time the boat started and wept and fell upon her knees on the dock, begging not to be sent. The woman from Bellingham, who spoke English, forced the girl onto the boat and then explained to the officers of the boat that the girl was her daughter and did not wish to leave because she had a lover in Bellingham. The truth concerning the entire case was not discovered until after the girl had sailed for Alaska.

Another girl, Polish Jew, aged 17, entered the United States through the Ellis Island port, booked for Montana. The procurer in this case was a Jew, and got this girl near the border of Russia by promises of marriage after they reached the United States. At the immigration station he gave their names as man and wife. He took the girl directly from New York to Montana, and broke her into the life there. He put her in a crib, and forced her to lead the life of a prostitute. They stayed in — about six weeks, and he then took her to Seattle, Wash., and put her in the crib house of which —, a Japanese, is the proprietor, and in which there are Japanese, Jewish, and French women as inmates. He kept her there about a month, and then moved her to the — House, a house of prostitution of French and Jewish inmates. At the time he placed her in the — House the girl was about two and a half months pregnant. Up to this time she had hoped that the man would marry her. When he found that she was pregnant he refused to marry her, but made her work as an inmate in the house of prostitution daily, and collected all her money; he refused to give her any street clothes, and made her continue to work during her pregnancy and up to the time she went to the hospital. She did not go to the hospital until the day before her child was born. She was forced to continue her work when she was too ill to walk, and suffered terrible pain. The man refused to give her any money, and she went to a charitable hospital. While she was in the hospital, the man took another prostitute and left Washington for Butte, Mont.

Another girl, French, aged 19, was brought by a man from Paris to Seattle via New York. The man who imported her was —, a well-known French importer and procurer of women, and a man whose chief business is to trade and traffic in girls in the following manner: If a procurer is unable to satisfactorily control his girl, he notifies —, and — advises him to let the girl go, and for a consideration he will immediately get him a girl in her place. — then becomes acquainted with the girl and introduces her to another man who is in similar trouble with his girl; that is, a man who has a girl whom he can not satisfactorily control. Before the girls realize it they have exchanged positions and — has been paid by both men.

When — arrived in Seattle with the girl he sold her to another man, who placed her in crib No. — in — crib house in Seattle. She became pregnant and was forced by her owner to continue work for seven months, during which time she was forced to turn over all her earnings to the man. She rebelled, but it did no good, as she was told she must continue to work. Finally, in desperation, she took to robbing her patrons, and in this way a complaint was made against her by a patron to the officer on the beat. This deponent was with the officer at the time, and went with him to arrest the girl. After seeing her condition and hearing her story, no arrest was made. Two days later the girl was taken by another girl to the hospital. The man would not give her a cent of money or aid her in any way. He disappeared from Seattle after learning that the story of the girl's condition had been told to the officers. At the time the officers went to make this arrest it was past midnight; the girl had been working in the crib since 4 o'clock of the afternoon before, and the only money that she had with which to pay her car fare (from their room to her crib) and to buy food was 15 cents, which was all the man would give her. She paid 5 cents car fare and 10 cents for a ham sandwich and two butter cakes.

Another girl, French, aged 15, was working in Paris in a factory. On her way home, one evening, she met a man and woman who spoke to her and asked her into a drinking place to have something warm. She went, and they told her she was unusually pretty and that they had a young man friend whom they would like to have her meet. The next night they met her again and had with them the young man. The young

man made love to her and accomplished her ruin—after which she left her parents and never returned to them. The man put her on the streets in Paris. She became pregnant and continued to work as a prostitute until the end of six months' pregnancy. The man took care of her and after her child was born persuaded her to leave Paris and come to America with some friends of his who were in Paris. She did not want to leave her child, but did so and came to America with these friends. They took her to Chicago and she was there turned over by the ——— to a man who took her to Butte, Mont. She lived with this man in Butte, Mont., for about a year, turning over all of her earnings to him; then she discovered that while she was giving him all her money from her earnings in a crib he was treating parlor-house girls to wine. Violent disagreements then arose between them and she was finally placed in jail for stabbing him. After her time was served she left Butte and went to Seattle, where she has since practiced prostitution, but has at no time given any of her earnings to a man. From her earnings she has been sending money to Paris to care for and educate her child. At the present time she is in ———, ———, where she has two houses of prostitution, one with four inmates and the other with three inmates. She does not practice prostitution herself at the present time.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1909.

PARTIAL TESTIMONY IN A SEATTLE CASE.

Q. What is your full name?

A. Marie S——.

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-five years.

Q. Are you still a German subject?

A. Yes.

Q. Never been married?

A. No.

Q. What occupation did you have in Germany?

A. First I was four years a trained nurse in Germany, then I went to France and was a governess for one year, and after that I came home and assisted running the house.

Q. Where are your parents?

A. In ———, Prussia, and also my four brothers.

Q. When did you first leave Europe for the United States?

A. On the 29th of September this year; I left Bremerhoffen on the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, on the same day as Marie G——.

Q. Who is this Marie G——?

A. I do not know her except that I became acquainted with her on board the ship; I do not know her parents.

Q. Where were you going when you left Germany?

A. I wanted to go to Rochester, N. Y., in company with my friend, Katie H——, and was a friend of my mother's, and she frequently visited us, and I had the intention of coming to America; and on one of these occasions she told me if I wanted to come with her I could.

Q. Where did you go when you landed in New York?

A. We went to the Hotel ———, in Hoboken.

Q. Who went with you to the ——— Hotel?

A. Marie G——, Mr. Kalt S——, and his brother, and Miss Eliza W——, a girl that Marie G—— brought over with the intention of taking her along with her.

Q. Where did you see Eliza W—— last?

A. Eliza W——'s brother came to the hotel in Hoboken, took her downstairs, had a conversation with her, and probably induced her to go with him, though I was not present at the conversation, because she took her things away and went with her brother. Marie G—— had prepaid her ticket to Seattle, although she told me it was for California; the following day Marie G—— was quite indignant at Eliza's going away, took the ticket away from her, went to the office and had it transferred to my name.

Q. What is the name and address of the brother of Eliza?

A. I do not know; Marie G—— has it.

Q. How did you come to fall in with Marie G——?

A. On my way to Bremerhoffen in the train Marie G—— happened to be in the same compartment. Marie G—— asked whether I was going to America. She asked me all about myself and my family. Had I suspected the nature of her mission I would not have confided anything to her. She told me that she worked very hard around the camps in America as a cook, and also her sister and her husband. The nature of the work that she claimed to have done seemed to me almost impossible

for a woman, but she was so emphatic that I believed her. She told all of us that she had to drive for hours sometimes to get water for the camp where she worked, although I doubted it, but I heard so much that I really did not pay any further attention to it after all. She told me that she was a respectable married woman and owned a house in Los Angeles, Cal., and said that she just made a visit to Germany and was going back to Los Angeles, Cal., to join her husband.

Q. What was the name of this husband that Marie G—— spoke of?

A. She gave her name as Marie G—— at the ticket office on the ship, and I naturally thought her husband's name was G——.

Q. On the ship did Marie G—— ask you to go with her to California?

A. No.

Q. Where did she first extend the invitation to you to accompany her?

A. When we arrived at Hoboken my friend from Rochester, N. Y., Katie H——, took sick, an operation was performed on her at Hoboken, and the doctor advised her to remain there some time before proceeding to her home in Rochester. I was alone, did not know the language, and didn't know what to do, and I am not sure whether Marie G—— asked me to accompany her; but since Marie G—— had told me that she was a respectable married woman, owned a house, and was going to join her husband in Los Angeles, Cal., I thought it quite natural to ask her if she could not assist me in obtaining a position. She willingly consented. She knew I had no money, and as Eliza's brother took Eliza away, she changed that ticket and asked me to come with her to Los Angeles, Cal. I was of the opinion that we were going to Los Angeles, Cal., and did not think that we were going to Seattle, because Marie G—— had led me all the way to believe that we were going to California. I did not know we were going to Seattle until after we landed here. The same day that we arrived in Seattle she mentioned to me that she was short of money; that we would probably have to stay in Seattle until we had sufficient money to continue the voyage. Marie G—— received \$100 in Hoboken and twice on our way West she received \$50 each time.

Q. From whom did she get that money?

A. She told me the first \$100 came from her sister, and that her sister was well off and married; the second time she told me that she had telegraphed for \$50 to a good friend of hers, and how she obtained it the third time I do not know.

Q. When Marie G—— asked you to accompany her, what did you expect to do, what kind of work?

A. I understood either as a nurse, as a governess, or as a domestic.

Q. Did Marie G—— say that she would get you that kind of work?

A. Yes; she said that there was plenty of work and it would be easy here to get a position; she said, "I will be good to you; we will remain together good friends."

Q. When did you reach Seattle?

A. I do not know the exact date, but we were five or six days on the way. In Chicago we remained over night; Marie G—— knew I had no money, and already on the way out she began to treat me rather harshly. The ticket I traveled on was in Eliza W——'s name, and I repeatedly asked her to ask the conductor whether it would be all right, but she always answered me gruffly and said I could stay in Chicago, knowing very well I did not have a cent of my own.

Q. When you reached Seattle with Marie G—— where did you go?

A. We went to a hotel, the name of which I do not know. She told me we will only remain over night. I told her, "How is it we are not going to California? You own a house there." She said to me she had sold the house there in California, and had bought one in Seattle.

Q. How far from the railroad station was the hotel that you and Marie G—— stopped at?

A. Probably ten minutes' walk.

Q. Did you walk up hill or was it on the level?

A. We walked a little on a hill to the right; walked straight up from the station a couple of blocks, and then to the right.

Q. How many nights did you stay at this hotel?

A. Two nights.

Q. Was Marie G—— with you both nights?

A. Yes; I had a room for myself, and Marie with her alleged husband in the other.

Q. Who was this alleged husband?

A. She used to call him Claude; on the ship she did not wear her wedding ring, but when she came here she put it on. I presume she put that ring on in order to make believe that she was married.

Q. Then where did you go?

A. After two nights she told me, "Well, now we go to my house." Of course, I did not know the nature of the house. She told me that she left the house in an uncollected state of affairs, and that she would have to fix it up; I followed her. The house

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was not far from the hotel; it was a wide shack; it made a very bad impression on me, but still I went in with her; I saw girls half dressed, and Marie turned on me right away, and said I should not bother about what I saw, and not look around so much.

Q. Where was that house?

A. I do not know; it is the same house where the officers got me.

Q. You went into that house when?

A. It was in October, two days after we arrived in Seattle, about the middle of the month.

Q. What did Marie G—— say to you after you were in this house?

A. As soon as I got into the house I saw the girls there. I turned to Marie G—— and wanted to know what they were; she told me not to bother, not to be afraid, that I will easily learn the same thing.

Q. What was this that she spoke of?

A. I presume she meant to become a prostitute.

Q. How long were you in that house where the prostitutes were?

A. About five weeks.

Q. Why did you not leave there?

A. Marie G—— always told me to keep out of sight of the policemen, and I did not know where to go; I had no money; I was alone and did not know what to do; I was afraid to speak to anyone, in fact.

Q. What kind of women were there in this house?

A. They were all French, and Marie G—— would not allow me to speak to any of them. If they were to ask me a question or to speak to me she would always step on my toe as a sign of admonition. One day there were three gentlemen at a table and one of them spoke a little German, but Marie G—— forbade me to speak to them, and all the five weeks I was there she would not allow me to speak to anyone.

Q. What did you do those five weeks?

A. I could not stand it any more; I was there two weeks and I played that I was sick; Marie G—— wanted me to smile and jolly the men, but I could not do it. She put me as a doorkeeper, but at night Marie G—— insisted that I should go with men, so as to pay my expenses.

Q. What was Marie G—— doing?

A. Marie G—— used to tell me that she was clearing from \$40 to \$50 a day as a prostitute. Almost every minute of the day she would ask me how much I had, so that in case I had any she could take it from me. She took my money away, claiming that she would write it in a book and as soon as I would leave the house she is going to give it to me; but she never gave it to me. She even took my trunk into her room. I asked her repeatedly for my effects in my trunk, and she always asked me if I was afraid she would keep it.

Q. Why did not you leave?

A. I was scared. Marie G—— always scared me with the policemen. She told me that whenever a policeman was near to run away and hide myself, and I thought the penalty was so severe that I did not run away from the house. One day two or three gentlemen came and I believe that they belong to this service. Marie G—— asked me if I spoke to them, and she advised me not to talk to anyone. One of them asked me how business was. I think it was the very same man that arrested us that evening who asked me how business was.

Q. Why didn't you write to your friends?

A. As soon as we arrived at the hotel I asked Marie G—— for some paper. I wanted to write home to my folks; she always kept putting me off; never would give it to me.

Q. Where was this house where the officers found you?

A. The same house—I do not know the street, nor number, or anything. I had no idea where I was. All of the time I was there I was not out of the house at all. I begged Marie G—— once to let me go and look for a position and asked her to accompany me, to show that I really wanted to get a position, but she only laughed at me and asked me if I was crazy and that she could not sacrifice her business.

Q. In all this time you did not know the address?

A. I asked her often for the address. I was crying and she said that she had done so much for me already that I was really ungrateful. I think it was one Sunday I started to cry and threatened to kill myself if she did not let me out, and I told her I was going to get a policeman, and Marie G—— said that if I got a policeman I would get arrested, and not her.

Q. What were you doing all the time you were in the house?

A. For nearly two weeks I did what the others did; in fact, I often sent away men, I was so disgusted. After that I was made a doorkeeper through my repeated entreaties and my telling her that I was sick and could not stand it any more. Marie G—— insisted upon my going with men during the night, but I absolutely refused. She

asked me whether I would expect her to keep me for nothing and give me money. Whenever I wanted anything she used to telephone to Claude, and the last Sunday I insisted on getting the address so I could telegraph to my friend in Washington to get \$100. When Claude came he asked me what I wanted, and I told him that I wanted a pen and wanted the address of the house, but Claude would not give me the address, and took the address of my cousin in Washington and promised to telegraph for money for me. The next morning I asked Claude whether he had received any money, and he said "No." Claude went on a trip for three or four days. I often asked Marie G—— for the address, which she refused to give me. Although Claude told me he had telegraphed, I received no answer. Since then I have written to my friend to find out if Claude had written, but have as yet received no answer. I am satisfied now that Claude told me a lie and that he did not telegraph.

Q. What is the name and address of your cousin?

A. Clara S——, care A—— C——.

Q. Have you any other relatives in the United States?

A. I have three step-cousins in America, one in New York by the name of ——, I have got a cousin married; her name is now ——, ——, The other one is named Marie. A first cousin, ——, who has a place in ——, I do not know her address. I have another cousin, Clara, in —— also. That is all the relatives I have.

Q. Did you have the intention when you left Germany of entering such a house with Marie G——?

A. No; never entered my mind. I never knew what that kind of a house was, in fact.

Q. Is Marie G—— still in possession of your clothes?

A. No; my trunk is here, but she has some of my things at her house still.

Q. While you were in this house with her did you have possession of your trunk and things, etc.?

A. No. Marie G—— kept my trunk and key in her room, and whenever I wanted anything I was always obliged to go to her. Three days before I was arrested a gentleman who spoke some German visited us and spoke very kindly to me. He asked me how I got into this house and whether I knew the nature of the place. I was so glad to hear him speak German that I begged him to do all he could to take me out of this house; he told me to get my things ready, he was so sure he could take me out, and to be ready by Sunday; I told him the mistress of the house had my things and I could not get them. He told me I should get a policeman. As soon as he went away I went to Marie G—— and insisted upon getting my trunk. After an argument she gave me the trunk but retained the key, and the key is still in her possession. He asked me to give him my name and I gave him my correct name; I did not give him the name that was given me in the house; and he cautioned me not to say anything to anyone and I would be surely taken out of the house. This was about three or four days before I was arrested; the gentleman did not speak to Marie G—— at all, and she did not have any idea that he had spoken to me. Whenever gentlemen came to drink, she made me charge a dollar, and she would always ask me whether I had obtained the money, and as soon as I got it she took it away from me. She would take in as high as \$20 in a short time. They charged a dollar for each bottle, and Marie would take in \$20 in beer alone in a short time.

Q. Did that gentleman who spoke German to you ever come back?

A. No; he never came back. I was waiting all day Sunday for him. I was in despair. He did not show up, and on Monday we were arrested, and when I was arrested for the minute of course I was frightened, but was at the same time overjoyed to be taken away from the place.

Q. Was that at the time that Marie G—— was arrested?

A. Yes, at the same time, and when the gentlemen came in to ask for Marie G——, Marie G—— pointed to me and said, "There she is," but I immediately said: "No, my name is Marie S——," and he then said, "Yes, I want Marie S——, too." I did not know who the gentlemen were; I merely acted in good faith. Marie G—— closed the door on the gentlemen, and claimed it was all on account of me that she got into trouble. I think that she jumped into the kitchen to get a knife, but one of the gentlemen jumped in after her, and when Marie G—— came to the house here (the detention house), before she was taken upstairs and questioned, she cautioned me not to say anything to the officers, as they would give me a thorough examination, and not to say anything at all about Claude—that I lived with him—and should not even say that I knew Claude; I should not ask any questions, and make them believe I was stupid.

Q. What would you like to do now in this country?

A. I would like to go as a nurse or governess, but I prefer nurse.

Q. How long were you a nurse?

A. Four years in a hospital—in the City Hospital—and then at the clinic of Professor Z—— at Frankfort on the Main.

Q. Did you graduate as a nurse?

A. You get a diploma after seven or eight years, but I got so nervous that I had to give it up for a while. My specialty was in the surgical department and for skin diseases.

Parts of the remainder of the testimony as to her treatment in the house, the demand that she submit to unnatural practices, and such matters are entirely unfit for repetition. In order finally to break her in, Claude V——, with the connivance of Marie G——, his wife, took Marie S—— back to the hotel where they had first stayed, where he, in the cruelest way, committed criminal assault, stifling her efforts to scream by gagging her, until she fainted and was sick for a considerable time afterwards. Both the alien woman and the woman procurer were deported. The man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for importing the woman passing for his wife. Under the existing national law, which does not hold harboring a crime, he is not liable to any punishment for his unspeakably brutal treatment of his victim.

APPENDIX VI-A.

LETTERS.

“OMAHA, NEBR., December 9, 1907.

MY DARLING LOVER: I am immensely bored as well as my lover. We have not had great success since your departure. It is very cold here, but I am not writing you in idle jest, but to speak seriously to you. If this letter reaches you in time, you must answer at once. Business is going from bad to worse. Madam Marion and Madam Alphonse are going to leave Omaha. I would like to take over the crib of Madam Marion, but I do not want to pay \$100. In the first place, I have not got them; secondly, if I may not have it with your consent, I will leave as soon as I shall have a little money laid by, either for Butte or Spokane. Answer me at once, for you know I am crazy when I can not earn money.

I hope you had a pleasant trip and it did not tire you.

Awaiting your answer, I embrace you a thousand times, as I love you.

Your darling Madelon, who is lonesome,

JEANNE M. ———.

One word more—answer me at once.

DEAR BROTHER: I feel impressed to write to you these lines to give you tidings of myself, which, by the way, are not very good for the time being. At the present moment I am at Omaha since day before yesterday, and I left with Angele, only she took another route. I will not tell you how she arrived and how she brought the news. ——— made me leave at once for Omaha. The country is prosperous and my wife works out at a sporting house for the present, and as soon as business prospers a little I will try to join you in Helena. I beg you not to let anyone know where I am. There are enough cows to give me away, above all, if the rascal Joli finds out he can fix me. Above all, I beg you to keep silent; tell them if you like I am in Canada, but never say I am in Omaha. If they find out ——— woman I may find myself cut in the throat, as you well know.

As Angele has told me they are trying to find him who brought or sent her to Chicago, you understand better than I do all the hubbub there is. Here I am well fixed for the moment and awaiting developments.

Try and write me as soon as possible and give me all the news about your tribe and also that has happened to Ali's wife and of the concubine that I established in Chicago.

My wife send you her regards. Angele gave me a postal card to mail to you, but I never thought of it again, but that makes no difference, as she had left; she had only time to eat a bite, because she arrived at 5 and she left at 6.30. In case you leave for Helena send your address so I can write at once. Let me repeat, keep absolutely silent; don't tell anybody where I am, for I am always worrying about that.

I will finish, giving you a heartfelt embrace, as well as my wife.

Your affectionate brother,

Here is my address; write me under that name: Monsieur ——— street, Omaha, Nebr.

(Envelope: B 38 P. a. m. Monsieur ——— street N. Y. City.)

“The girl who wrote this letter was formerly in a disorderly house in New York City and went to the West after the places were closed in New York.

My stable has enlarged a bit. I entered a 2-year-old in the race three weeks ago. I sent her to Redding, Cal., so I expect to go there about April 1, leaving Lizzie here alone, as business is kind of bum here at present and I have over \$10 a day expenses. I will give Lizzie a chance to save her money here.

The following is a copy of a letter taken in a raid:

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA,
February 21, 1908.

DEAR FRIEND: How are you and how is your business getting along? I am ready to fill my pockets as soon as business picks up in Dawson. The winter has not been very cold at all. I am going to Seattle for the exposition, and I will go to France in 1911 for the exposition of Paris. The dance halls are closed here. I went back to Klondike City and I will get on very well. It is quite a time since I received any news from you. I received a letter from Louis from Theims; he will be in New York in the month of September. I see nothing more to say, except I embrace you with all my heart.

Your friend,

MATILD.

Tell me, have they come to get the trunks I left with you?

Another letter, showing the interstate character of the traffic, was found at the French Club in New York City, a copy of which is set out below:

FRIEND ARTHUR: I received your letter and I hurry to answer. It was a long time since I heard from you. My poor friend business is more than bad. We have the famous fleet in the bay. Business is worse than ever, due to a crowd. Everywhere great confusion. The policemen have the right to reprimand anybody, and if they do so, they are made game of.

These sailors go in bands; most of them have not been paid here; also they leave on Friday, 15. What luck! You talk about me. I have put my woman to work and sold my house in Oakland, \$2,000—\$1,000 cash and the other \$1,000 July 1—but that I am afraid I shall lose. That does not work with me. If they do not pay, I shall take back the house to give it to anybody I please. I shall lose \$750, but shall be happy to be relieved of it. At Frisco there are more houses than women, and new houses open every day. For that reason there are not a few houses for sale. They have no women, and the running expenses bring wretchedness to this entire section. From everywhere I hear business is very bad, and in many houses they are sending away men and women. I wonder what I can do.

I hear ——— has sold his house at Chicago at a good price. What a country of villians! In rivalry they eat the flesh skin off one another alive. There is an establishment here, the best of all, only \$20,000; it is worth it, certainly. The keepers no longer agree.

It is splendid, and the finest house. It is new, the first to be opened after the fire; 28 rooms, each one more beautiful than the other. It is the only one that has permanent inmates. Oh! but they are doing a good business.

If you want further information, I am ready to give it to you.

I hear Auguste has no more ——— and he is better, but I have not seen him for a long time, for it is not agreeable to go through that establishment with that band of ——— which is always there.

I am going to write to Maurice to-morrow. As far as the cribs are concerned here, I think it is all up with them, unfortunately. I have written to Portland to one of my friends, and if I have good news I will go there to see the layout of the land. I am tired of it here.

Best regards to your woman from Marthe, also from me.

Expecting to hear from you soon,

CAMILLE.

For your friend who was just arrested I am very sorry. Well, this will cost him a lot of money. It is very dangerous, this kind of business. A person has to be mighty careful. I have seen it coming. Here in Chicago the trouble is not over yet. (Letter p. —.)

Another:

* * * I have it from reliable sources that the immigration government and the government officers and the secret service are after me, * * *. (Letter, p. —.)

APPENDIX VII-A.

LETTERS AND AFFIDAVIT.

SEATTLE, WASH., October 22, 1908.

Mrs. ———, New York City.

DEAR MADAM: I suppose you have received letter from Mr. G. about the whole affair, as I told whole thing to him and asked him to write the matter to you.

Now, the lady from Spokane and Mr. ——— done their best to secure the cigars and they got ready with 4 cigars which we can send to you most any time, but each of them want \$300 to pay their debts before they leave here, and Mrs. ———, of Spokane, will be responsible for all of them which will be sent this time; and I think it is entirely safe proposition to you, as Mrs. ——— owns big hotel and laundry in Spokane City, and she is considered to be trustworthy lady among the society.

Will you kindly wire me as soon as you receive this letter, as Mrs. ——— is staying in the city for that purpose alone and her business affairs in Spokane compel her to return to Spokane as soon as possible.

Wishing this proposition will be satisfactory to you and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, truly,

SEATTLE, WASH., October 22, 1908.

MY DEAR MRS. ———: I have just been to see the cigars; they are fine, young, and good looking; he has four of them, but it seems that they are in debt here to the extent of \$300 each; that is for their fare and other expenses for bringing them from Japan, and the party here wants that money. Now, if you feel like advancing them \$300 each, they are ready to go at once, and ——— will go with them. This money you will get back as the cigars earn it. Mrs. ——— will take all responsibility of these cigars staying with you until all debts are paid, and told me that she would sign an agreement to that effect, and I have found out that she is a responsible person; you know her; she owns a house in Spokane. Now, if this suits you, wire the money at once. Don't delay. Together with 5 fares; that is, transportation for 5, ——— you can settle with him when he gets there. You can send me \$100 for my expenses and pay. I have been put out quite a little; I had to lay my boat up two days in order to make this trip; but I told you I would see you through this thing, and of course I will do as I promised. I think that when ——— gets back, and reports favorable that you will have no trouble in getting all you need; and if you work it right, you will have a monopoly on the Japanese goods in New York City, because you are dealing with the right people at this end of the line. If you send the money to me, wire it to my address at Bellingham. I had ought to hear from you in six days from date. I hope that you will understand this fully. The cigars must have \$300 each (advance), (\$1,200), together with 5 fares, whatever that is. You can find out there how much that will be, and whenever that comes I will see to it that they will start east on the next train and will wire you accordingly, so that you will know when to look for them. I have also taken the matter up fully with ———, in order to guard against any crooked work, and he has pledged himself to me that everything will be done on the square.

Hoping that everything will be satisfactory with you, I beg to remain yours, with my very best wishes.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

———, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with many of the inmates of the restricted districts in Seattle; that he is acquainted with the keepers of the houses of prostitution in Seattle, with many of the pimps, and has a knowledge of the system under which they all work; that in his opinion the word "slavery" is none too strong a word to use in explaining the conditions which surround many of the immigrant girls in Seattle who are in the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act; that most of the said immigrant girls are in debt to their procurer or the disorderly house keeper to such an extent that she has no possible chance of paying it off; in fact, as soon as one debt is paid by her another is imposed

upon her. It is part of the system of the business to keep the inmates of the disorderly houses so hopelessly in debt that they give up all hope of gaining their freedom. This is done by a system of charges made against them for their board, their house clothes, and their transportation from place to place in the United States, and the expense of first importation into the country. Deponent knows one Japanese prostitute in Seattle who was imported into the United States for immoral purposes when a young girl. She is now 40 years of age, and has never had an income except that derived from practicing prostitution. She told deponent that it took her sixteen years constant work to get herself out of debt and gain her freedom. She said she had been saving her earnings for four years last past and had saved over \$2,000.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1909.

_____.

O

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